

PSYCHOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY, WITH TWO ISSUES DURING DECEMBER, BY

THE AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, INC.

Prince and Lemon Streets, Lancaster, Pa.

Editorial Office: BROWN UNIVERSITY, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Business Offices: PRINCE AND LEMON STREETS, LANCASTER, PA., AND NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY, EVANSTON, ILL.

Send changes of address to: Psychological Abstracts, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.

Subscription, \$7.00 per year; Foreign, \$7.25.

Entered as second-class matter July 12, 1937, at the post-office at Lancaster, Pa., under the Act of March 3, 1879

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PSYCHOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS

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GENERAL (incl. Statistics)

3368. Anable, R. J. *Philosophical psychology*. New York: Fordham University Press, 1941. Pp. xi + 254. \$2.00.—The author contends that experiment is not the *sine qua non* of truly scientific psychology; that philosophical psychology is itself an empirical science which rightly takes as its province not only the collection and collation of facts, but also inquiry into the ultimate truths toward which they point: the nature of various faculties, and of the soul. The text is an elementary one in the scholastic tradition. Part I sets up an Aristotelian vitalism (not to be confused with "exaggerated vitalism" which postulates an independent entelechy as the animating principle) as the only adequate explanation of the difference between living and non-living matter, and defines the nature of the plant and animal souls. Part II deals with human psychology: external and internal sense faculties, intellect, will; the nature of the human soul, its unicity, simplicity, spirituality, immortality, divine origin. The arguments are presented in a series of theses, defended syllogistically, and elaborated by corollaries and scholia. On each controversial question, philosophical viewpoints at variance with the Catholic position are briefly presented and refuted. The bearings of these established principles on the question of biologic and anthropological evolution are examined. A list of reference readings is provided for each chapter.—M. R. Sheehan (Hunter).

3369. [Anon.] [Tribute to the memory of Dr. Faria de Vasconcelos.] *Psicotecnia*, 1941, 2, 296.—Faria de Vasconcelos was the first director of the Lisbon Vocational Guidance Institute. At a meeting held in his memory the chief speaker was Oliveira Guimarães.—H. D. Spoerl (American International College).

3370. Averill, L. A., & Kempf, F. C. *Psychology applied to nursing*. (2nd ed.) Philadelphia: Saunders, 1942. Pp. 455. \$2.50.—See XII: 5626.

3371. Baker, G. A. Linear regression when the standard deviations of arrays are not all equal. *J. Amer. statist. Ass.*, 1941, 36, 500-506.—Too little attention has been given to equality (and inequality) of the standard deviations of the arrays in regression work. A method is presented for obtaining the "best" least-square line of regression when the standard deviations of arrays are not equal. The data used in illustration are on the size of ovary of rats that have been stimulated by hormone injection. Graphic presentations of regression lines by the ordinary and the new method are presented.

"The constants of the lines are greatly changed by proper fitting. The standard deviations of the ordinates for given dosages are very erroneously indicated by the usual formula." The ordinary method gave a line which fit well at the ends and was linear. When the data were properly fitted, however, the line showed a systematic deviation from linearity as the dosage increased. "Incorrect fitting may obscure the real nature of the regression."—T. G. Andrews (Barnard).

3372. Benítez de Lambruschini, E. L. *Psicología aplicada*. (Applied psychology.) *An. Psicotec.*, Rosario, 1941, 1, 72-81.—The classification of this outline of lectures on applied psychology includes educational, social, and child psychology, and vocational and industrial applications. The concluding lecture is on the teaching of writing in schools.—H. D. Spoerl (American International College).

3373. Berkson, J. A punch card designed to contain written data and coding. *J. Amer. statist. Ass.*, 1941, 36, 535-538.—The author describes and illustrates a card available for general use (by permission), which will contain the original data and the coding in writing as well as serve as a punch card. After the punching, the original data can still be read from the card. The abstract of the data and the coding on one card eliminates two sets of forms, gives a check from the original data to the punches, and greatly facilitates the making of a code. Minute details of uncoded qualitative data may be recorded along with the data to be coded.—T. G. Andrews (Barnard).

3374. Berkson, J., & Geary, R. C. Comments on Dr. Madow's note on tests of departure from normality with some remarks concerning tests of significance. *J. Amer. statist. Ass.*, 1941, 36, 539-543.—These authors criticize Madow's work, but on different points. Berkson finds error in Madow's logic and suggests a logical differentiation between tests of significance. Geary criticizes Madow's statistical inference, his erroneous use of probability, and the lack of necessity for some of his techniques.—T. G. Andrews (Barnard).

3375. Brandt, A. E. The relation between the design of an experiment and the analysis of variance. *J. Amer. statist. Ass.*, 1941, 36, 283-292.—The author presents some findings which aid understanding of the methods. Suggestions for deducing degrees of freedom and isolating individual degrees of freedom are given with illustrations. It is indicated that the isolation of individual degrees of freedom aid the understanding and computations involved in factorial design, orthogonal comparison, confounding, and partial confounding. 8 references.—T. G. Andrews (Barnard).

3376. Brill, A. A. A psychoanalyst scans his past. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1942, 95, 537-549.—This is an autobiographical account of Brill's experiences as a psychoanalyst from the time he became a member of Bleuler's staff in Zurich in 1907 until the present. He has been intimately associated with all the major figures of the psychoanalytic movement, often as co-worker or translator. Sidelights on various aspects of the psychoanalytic movement are presented.—R. M. Stogdill (Ohio Bureau of Juvenile Research).
3377. Brookner, R. J. A note on the mean as a poor estimate of central tendency. *J. Amer. statist. Ass.*, 1941, 36, 410-412.—For some distributions there is a statistic which is easier to compute and more accurate than the arithmetic mean for the estimation of the parameter center: $t = (u + v)/2$, u being the smallest and v the largest measurement of a variate. As the number of cases increases, the ratio of the variance of t to the variance of the arithmetic mean approaches zero, and the larger is the waste of information in using the mean to estimate the parameter center.—T. G. Andrews (Barnard).
3378. Burt, H. E., & Rappaport, J. H. Construction of a throwing robot for laboratory use. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1942, 55, 265-267.—Description of an apparatus (costing approximately \$25) for throwing balls for S to catch.—D. E. Johannsen (Skidmore).
3379. Burt, H. E., & Rappaport, J. H. A continuous foot-choice apparatus. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1942, 55, 267-268.—An apparatus to test motor abilities of the larger musculature.—D. E. Johannsen (Skidmore).
3380. Cook, R. C. [Ed.] Who's who in American education; an illustrated biographical dictionary of eminent living educators in the United States. Vol. X. Nashville: Who's Who in American Education, Inc., 1942. Pp. 1250. \$10.00.
3381. Cornfield, J. On certain biases in samples of human populations. *J. Amer. statist. Ass.*, 1942, 37, 63-68.—The author describes some of the problems involved in predicting from samples drawn from finite populations when there is no complete list of the population and/or when questionnaire refusals are involved. Proper handling of the data, such as weighting samples and drawing sub-samples, obviate some of the difficulties of prediction from such samples. Samples may be weighted by small strata to compensate for refusals. The actual field interview of a sample of non-replying persons is being investigated as a means of overcoming some of the refusal bias. However, biases in field surveys are illustrated as being manyfold. "Consequently they must always be explored and the possible necessity of weighting to reduce the resulting bias constantly kept in mind."—T. G. Andrews (Barnard).
3382. Croxton, F. E. Toward standardized symbols for basic statistical concepts. *J. Amer. statist. Ass.*, 1941, 36, 426-428.—"If our statistical literature . . . could be written with a standard set of symbols for basic statistical concepts, users of all levels of competence would profit immeasurably." The author presents 8 criteria to which a standardized set of symbols should conform. A table is given which compares some of the symbols presented in 5 well-known (but unnamed) textbooks in statistics. Many differences are noted. Suggestion is made that a committee settle some of the controversial factors and determine a standard set of symbols.—T. G. Andrews (Barnard).
3383. D[allenbach], K. M. The thirty-eighth annual meeting of the Society of Experimental Psychologists. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1942, 55, 276-277.—Report of the meeting held at the New York Psychiatric Institution on March 30 and 31, 1942.—D. E. Johannsen (Skidmore).
3384. Díaz Molano, E. Hacia una teoría matemática de las aptitudes. (Toward a mathematical theory of aptitudes.) *An. Psicotec., Rosario*, 1941, 1, 5-18.—This is an exposition and comparison of the methods of factor analysis of Spearman, Thomson, and Stead. These theorists as well as their critics, all recognize the concept g , although they regard it in different lights.—H. D. Spoerl (American International College).
3385. Díaz Molano, E. Elementos de psicoestadística. (Elements of psychostatistics.) *An. Psicotec., Rosario*, 1941, 1, 59-71.—Summary of lectures on statistical methods in psychology, covering distribution, deviations, and correlation.—H. D. Spoerl (American International College).
3386. Diehl, H. T. The symbols of science. *J. Psychol.*, 1942, 13, 327-335.—The author discusses the problem of symbols as it has been attacked by the Vienna school, by Russell, Peirce, and many others, pointing out that in science operationism is an attack on the same problem. For psychologists a major task in this domain is the problem of language behavior. "As a guide to the pursuit of this task, it is well to remember that Bertrand Russell has said, 'Before considering the meaning of words, let us examine them first as occurrences in the sensible world. From this point of view, words are of four sorts: spoken, heard, written, and read.'" As an example attention is called to the combinations between the words you, tea, cue, etc. and the letters u , t , q , etc.—F. A. Mole, Jr. (Connecticut).
3387. Dockeray, F. C. *Psychology*. New York: Prentice-Hall, 1942. Pp. xiv + 504. \$3.00.—The 19 chapters of this introductory text comprise 1 on scientific methodology, 2 on heredity and environment, 1 on maturation and learning, 3 on motivation, 2 on emotion, 3 on attending and perceiving, 2 on learning and remembering, 2 on thinking, 1 on testing, and 2 on personality. A set of objective test questions for each chapter is included.—F. A. Mole, Jr. (Connecticut).
3388. Dunn, H. L. Raymond Pearl, 1879-1940. *J. Amer. statist. Ass.*, 1941, 36, 120-121.—Obituary.—T. G. Andrews (Barnard).

3389. Edwards, A. S. Hand steadiness apparatus. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1942, 55, 269.—D. E. Johannsen (Skidmore).
3390. Gaffney, M. A. The psychology of the interior senses. St. Louis: Herder Book Co., 1942. Pp. 260. \$2.00.—The interior senses or inner faculties constitute a hierarchy. The lowest member, common sense, gathers the divergent reports of the 5 outer senses and pieces them into a unison. "Then this amalgamated picture is sent up to the second inner sense, the imagination, to be stored." Differing slightly from imagination is memory. The topmost interior sense is instinct; it "is not cut off from the rest. It receives stimulation from the incoming sensations," but "it draws on unacquired guidance to direct itself." "The second hallmark of life, witnessed in all its phases, is the purposiveness of all its parts." Throughout the book the teleological point of view is consistently maintained and logically defended. Illustrations are chiefly anecdotal, and references are chiefly to the older psychological writers.—M. F. Martin (Richmond Professional Institute).
3391. Griffith, C. R. The paradox of geneticism in psychology. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1942, 49, 201-225.—In spite of the accumulation of genetic data and facts supporting a longitudinal as well as a cross-sectional dimension of mind, and despite the influence exerted on the growth of the science by the concept of geneticism, no school of psychology has formulated a satisfactory set of propositions about "mental becoming." Introspective psychologies were analytical sciences of mental content. Behaviorisms, with their emphasis on the levels of tropism, reflex, instinct, and learned acts, lacked a medium for establishing the genetic continuity suggested by these categories. Gestalt psychologies have searched for genotypical laws, and recognize that percepts and concepts are members of a total life-space, but their search for dynamically structured fields leads to static laws of structuring. A modified functionalism of the operational type offers the greatest promise of resolving the paradox of geneticism. The biography of mental functions, established by experimental methods, will supply the data for a genetic psychology.—A. G. Bills (Cincinnati).
3392. Hansen, M. H., & Hurwitz, W. N. Relative efficiencies of various sampling units in population inquiries. *J. Amer. statist. Ass.*, 1942, 37, 89-94.—From work in progress it is indicated among other findings "that for most population and housing items a large size sampling unit is considerably less efficient than a small one."—T. G. Andrews (Barnard).
3393. Harrower-Erickson, M. R. Kurt Koffka: 1886-1941. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1942, 55, 278-281.—Brief summary of Koffka's life, with his major psychological interests, and a bibliography of all publications since 1931. Portrait.—D. E. Johannsen (Skidmore).
3394. Hayford, F. L. An inquiry into the nature and causes of statisticians. *J. Amer. statist. Ass.*, 1941, 36, 1-10.—"The basic functions of a statistician constitute a trinity . . . : the assembling of numerical data, their analysis, and the interpretation of the results of such analysis." Any statistician, even though specializing in only one of these capacities, should be a student of all of them. Problems of literary interpretations of and formal training in statistics are discussed.—T. G. Andrews (Barnard).
3395. Iyer, P. V. K. Standard error of the difference between 2 estimates for incomplete block experiments. *Curr. Sci.*, 1941, 10, 165.—With incomplete blocks, it is not necessary to get the algebraic expression for treatment differences in order to obtain the SE. The SE of a difference is said to equal $s(t_1 - t_2)/\sqrt{A}$; where t_1 and t_2 are least-square estimates of the treatments; A is the difference when the reduction in the sum of squares for blocks and treatments, assuming no difference, is subtracted from the actual sum of squares for blocks and treatments; and s^2 is residual variance. With balanced blocks, SE will be the same for any 2 treatments; but for asymmetrical blocks, SE will differ for the various differences.—E. S. Primoff (U. S. Employment Service).
3396. Jones, E. The concept of a normal mind. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1942, 23, 1-8.—This article, first published in 1932 in Schmalhausen's *The neurotic age: a consultation* (see VII: 601), is a discussion of "what constitutes a 'normal' mind and whether such a thing can actually exist" as questions of considerable theoretical and sometimes practical interest. Problems of definition, the extensive attention given to the abnormal, the failure to scrutinize generally accepted criteria of normality, and the utilization of criteria derived from psychopathology are dealt with in detail. The author concludes "that the nearest attainable criterion of normality is fearlessness;" that we have no experience of a completely normal mind; and that the possible existence of such a thing as a normal mind as defined is questionable.—M. H. Erickson (Eloise Hospital).
3397. Jones, H. L. The use of grouped measurements. *J. Amer. statist. Ass.*, 1941, 36, 525-529.—This author presents a mathematical method for obtaining the parameters of the line describing the distribution for a class interval, for interpolating within any class interval, and for estimating the standard deviation as well as higher moments. A mathematical check on the error involved in the assumptions is also presented.—T. G. Andrews (Barnard).
3398. Kirkpatrick, M. E. [Ed.] Directory of psychiatric clinics in the United States, 1940. New York: National Committee for Mental Hygiene, 1941. Pp. 41. \$0.50.
3399. Klein, D. B. Psychology's progress and the armchair taboo. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1942, 49, 226-234.—The taboo against 'armchair' psychology as op-

posed to experimentalism dates from Scripture, 1895, and has been a prevailing attitude in 20th century American psychology. Yet we respect and use the armchair psychology of James, Wundt, and Stout, and much of Freud's, as well as that of more recent contributors. This is a plea for abandoning the taboo and recognizing the compatibility of both approaches, their interdependence and value for psychology as a whole.—*A. G. Bills* (Cincinnati).

3400. Koran, S. W. *Machines in civil service testing*. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1942, 2, 167-200.—"A description of the purpose, design and operation of the I.B.M. scoring machine, a discussion of the limitations of the scoring machine in connection with the conduct of examinations, information on adapting tests to machine scoring . . . and a summary of the place of tabulating equipment in the conduct of certain examination tasks."—*P. S. de Q. Cabot* (Simmons).

3401. Kosambi, D. D. A bivariate extension of Fisher's Z test. *Curr. Sci.*, 1941, 10, 191-192.—Following Uspensky's treatment for the distribution of r , it is shown that s with two simultaneous factors on each plot has the same distribution as Fisher's s . One-quarter, instead of one-half, of the log of the ratio of 2 sampling observations is to be taken; then, Fisher's tables are entered with $2n-4$ degrees of freedom instead of $n-1$.—*E. S. Primoff* (U. S. Employment Service).

3402. Lancaster, O. E. Machine method for the extraction of cube root. *J. Amer. statist. Ass.*, 1942, 37, 112-115.—"The procedure given here is adapted to a ten place Monroe calculating machine equipped with automatic division and semi-automatic multiplication (use of plus and minus bars)." —*T. G. Andrews* (Barnard).

3403. Mottley, C. M., & Embury, D. R. The effect of the full moon on trout fishing. *J. Amer. statist. Ass.*, 1942, 37, 41-47.—Using this titled situation as a vehicle, the authors analyze the scientific and statistical steps of transforming the elements of such an indeterminate situation "to draw attention to the necessity for keeping the directing principles that are employed in research as open to public inspection as the data, the evidence and the conclusions." Attention is drawn to the more important operations needed, and each operation is then applied to the situation. The method of analysis of covariance is described in operation.—*T. G. Andrews* (Barnard).

3404. Mowbray, A. H. Observation on correlation analysis. *J. Amer. statist. Ass.*, 1941, 36, 248-252.—In the rapid development and use of correlation analysis and alternative techniques there appears to be a tendency to forget fundamental definitions and assumptions and the limitations that follow them. Some of these are stated: "The first requirement for validity of any correlation analysis is a rational explanation of its regression equation." The sample must be totally adequate for the testing of an hypothesis (both in regard to its size and

manner of selection). The distribution of the residuals should appear to be a reasonable resultant of unconsidered forces. The measure of correlation should be reasonable "in the light of what is known of possible effect of unconsidered forces."—*T. G. Andrews* (Barnard).

3405. Muenzinger, K. F. *Psychology, the science of behavior*. (Rev. ed.) New York: Harper, 1942. Pp. xi + 441. \$4.00.—This revision of two earlier editions (see XIV: 1161; XV: 32) presents a systematic description of psychology which the author calls a kind of "purposive behaviorism." Its chief features are (1) "the choice as the unit of description of that interval in the stream of behavior during which a particular direction toward an end-phase remains the same" (the S-E unit), and (2) "the use of a four-fold frame of reference in whose terms all psychological events are to be described." The 4 factors in every S-E unit are motivation (direction and strength toward a particular end-phase), discrimination (analysis and organization of the situation), performance (modification of the situation until the end-phase is attained), and affectivity (effects produced upon the subject by the changes in the dynamic stresses of the situation). Part I, the dynamics of behavior, contains chapters treating the psychological aspects of each of the 4 categories; Part II, the psycho-physiology of behavior, describes their physiological components. Part III, individuality and social behavior, deals with static and dynamic individual differences, the structure and reorganization of personality, and uniformity of social behavior. There are appendices on the psychology of learning, mind and body, and scientific method in psychology. Glossary and index. The decimal system of numbering paragraphs is used.—*S. S. Sargent* (Barnard).

3406. Poffenberger, A. T. *Principles of applied psychology*. New York: Appleton-Century, 1942. Pp. vii + 655. \$4.00.—The differential growth within the various subdivisions of the field has made it impossible to survey adequately the entire field in one volume. For this reason the author presents certain principles by citing the contributions of early pioneers, and by drawing heavily from research performed in his own laboratory and by his own students. To vocational and industrial psychology the author has allotted 3 chapters each, expanding the original chapters in his earlier volume, *Applied psychology: its principles and methods* (see I: 2258). A chapter on marketing and one on law have been added, and other former chapters have been combined. Altogether there are 9 new chapters and many new charts tables, and references. Throughout the 35 chapters the importance of the individual is stressed. "The problem of applied psychology is so to adjust differentially endowed individuals by training them, by selection of their environment, and by the control of this environment that they may attain the maximum of social productivity and the maximum of personal satisfaction."—*J. E. Zerga* (U. S. Employment Service).

3407. Runes, D. D. [Ed.] *Who's who in philosophy*. Vol. I. Anglo-American philosophers. New York: Philosophical Library, 1942. Pp. 293. \$4.50.

3408. Schilder, P. *The goals and desires of man; a psychological survey of life*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1942. Pp. xii + 305. \$4.00.—This book, based upon the author's extensive psychiatric experience, incorporates material from previous studies and brings to a close the view of psychology developed in his two previous books, *The image and appearance of the human body* (see IX: 5693) and *Mind: perception and thought in their constructive aspects*. Representative chapter headings are: aggression and the openings of the body; aggression and power; superiority and inferiority and the structure of society; the attitudes of persons threatened with death; the attitudes of children toward death; attitudes of adults toward death; the idea of death in neuroses and psychoses, in primitives, and in religion; infantile sexuality; problems of homosexuality; narcissism and social relations; a general psychological theory of sex; ideologies; morals. In the final chapter the author presents his essential views in a summary of 32 conclusions which he discusses and contrasts with some of the thoughts and opinions found in the psychological literature. Bibliography and index.—M. H. Erickson (Eloise Hospital).

3409. Schrek, R. *Logarithmic correlation coefficients and regression equations*. *Hum. Biol.*, 1942, 14, 95-103.—Arithmetic correlation tables which are skew can often be converted into symmetric tables by using logarithmic instead of arithmetic classes. The logarithmic regression equation expressed in geometric form may permit a direct theoretical interpretation as the author demonstrates for two sets of size-weight data.—W. E. Kappauf (Princeton).

3410. Schuetz, A. *Scheler's theory of intersubjectivity and the general thesis of the alter ego*. *Phil. phenomenol. Res.*, 1942, 2, 323-347.—Schuetz's criticism is directed towards Scheler's inconsistent notion of a non-objectifiable person as contrasted with the experienced psychical self, his artificial distinction between mere functions of the self and acts of the person, and his concept of a supra-individual consciousness. According to Scheler's perceptual theory of the alter ego inner experience embraces as a possibility the whole realm of minds as an undifferentiated stream of experiences, accessible only to the person through co-performing, pre-performing, and re-performing the other person's acts. The author objects to this theory on the grounds that the stream of consciousness is the stream of one's personal life and that one's body is the center of orientation in the spatio-temporal order of the world. In his own general thesis of the alter ego Schuetz proposes a distinction between the naive attitude of living in one's own acts and the reflective one of grasping them by other acts.—A. A. Rose (Smith).

3411. Skinner, B. F. *The processes involved in the repeated guessing of alternatives*. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1942, 30, 495-503.—The data of the Zenith experiments on telepathy in which subjects made a series of 5 guesses between two alternatives are re-examined. Skinner objects to Goodfellow's suggestion that the frequencies which were found to occur are related to their symmetry, and to Yacorzynski's suggestion that a disintegration of perceptual principles is shown in psychotics. Here the percentages of the 16 patterns reported by Goodfellow are interpreted in terms of a tendency to alternate calls and quantitatively evaluated.—M. J. Zigler (Wellesley).

3412. Snedecor, G. W., & King, A. J. *Recent developments in sampling for agricultural statistics*. *J. Amer. statist. Ass.*, 1942, 37, 95-102.—Investigations of the effect of cost on sampling design are discussed. "The maximization of information for a set total expenditure may lead to notably different designs from those set up from no other than statistical considerations. The procedure which has been used is to derive not only a variance function but also a cost function, then minimize the former for fixed values of the latter." Examples of this procedure are given. Examples of the double sampling technique and of the matched (complete and incomplete) sampling techniques are also given.—T. G. Andrews (Barnard).

3413. Stearns, I. *The grounds of knowledge*. *Phil. phenomenol. Res.*, 1942, 2, 359-375.—The grounds of knowledge as well as of action are found in the perceptual mixture of the sensuous and the rational. An element of negativity, of separation of the self from the object, is originally given within perceptual experience. It is because of this removal that the self constructs hypotheses about the objects which enter into the very material of perception. The analysis of perception must recognize besides subject, object, and datum the relationships with that which is beyond oneself. Since perception is centered in the basic fact of a dynamic continuing bond, action is already present in perception, and reason is that function which is able so to integrate the realm of the possible and the actual that action can take place. No abrupt line of cleavage can be drawn between the data of perception and memory. Memory occupies a midway position on the scale which runs between the universal and the particular. In induction and action an integration between analysis and synthesis of experience can be found in the attempt to grasp the nature of the perceptual situation as a whole.—A. A. Rose (Smith).

3414. Thau, W. *Purkyně: a pioneer in ophthalmology*. *Arch. Ophthalmol., Chicago*, 1942, 27, 299-316.—According to Thau, Purkinje should be credited with invention of the ophthalmoscope. The evidence shows that he reported an arrangement for observing light reflected out from the retina, but no focused image is mentioned.—M. R. Stoll (Lowell, Mass.).

3415. Winthrop, H. The problem of multiple psychological languages. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1942, 49, 251-271.—A serious barrier to advancement in psychology is the lack of understanding of the advantages of multiple languages for the same or concomitant phenomena. Languages are distinguished as formal and empirical, the latter being divided into strictly non-observable, partly non-observable, and observable. To be scientific, they must make predictions about macroscopically observable events. Translatability between sentences in different languages is possible when they refer to the same event or to causally concomitant events. A classification of possible sentence pair relationships in relation to events is given. The interrelation between language systems is discussed, and examples of translatability from pairs of existing language systems, such as behaviorism and psychoanalysis, are given. The concept of hierarchy of languages is discussed. It is concluded that any system, as for example the mathematical neuropsychology of Rashevsky, must be judged by 3 criteria: whether it satisfies the requirements of a language system proper, whether it can make predictions that are in or translatable into empirical terms, and whether these predictions are, or give promise of being verifiable.—A. G. Bills (Cincinnati).

[See also abstracts 3419, 3480, 3497, 3536, 3538, 3561, 3692, 3809.]

NERVOUS SYSTEM

3416. Akelaitis, A. J., Risteen, W. A., Herren, R. Y., & Van Wagenen, W. P. Studies on the corpus callosum. III. A contribution to the study of dyspraxia and apraxia following partial and complete section of the corpus callosum. *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, Chicago, 1942, 47, 971-1008.—The authors studied 18 cases of epilepsy in which the corpus callosum "was sectioned in variable degrees. The extent of the division varied from merely section of the body and the posterior half of the genu to complete section of the corpus callosum. . . . The conclusion may be drawn that dyspraxia in the subordinate or dominant hand after partial or complete section of the corpus callosum occurs only when damage to the subordinate or dominant hemisphere coexists." 53 references.—C. K. Trueblood (Cambridge, Mass.).

3417. Bennett, A. E., Cash, P. T., & Hoekstra, C. S. Artificial fever therapy for dementia paralytica with electroencephalographic studies. *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, Chicago, 1942, 47, 167-169.—Abstract.

3418. Brill, N. Q., & Seidemann, H. Electroencephalographic changes during hyperventilation in epileptic and non-epileptic disorders. *Ann. intern. Med.*, 1942, 16, 451-461.—The effect of hyperventilation on the EEG's of 50 epileptics was compared with the effect on 50 non-epileptics (normals and patients with functional and organic nervous diseases). The dysrhythmia observed in epilepsy occurs also in other conditions associated or not with convulsions, and therefore is not patho-

gnomonic for epilepsy. In adults, however, it cannot be considered normal. It is in reality one of the electroencephalographic expressions of a physiological disturbance in the brain. The variety of conditions in which it appears probably precludes any one pathological basis. The method by which hyperventilation releases it is unknown. Apparently, patients having either a disturbance in the regulatory mechanism of blood CO₂ with normally functioning brain cells, or damaged brain cells abnormally responsive to changes in blood CO₂ in the presence of a normal regulatory mechanism, are apt to develop the same dysrhythmia during hyperventilation. Evidence in connection with children and with adults in states of impaired consciousness suggests that it may be a regression to a more primitive type of cortical activity.—M. E. Morse (Baltimore, Md.).

3419. Cohn, R. A cycloscopic study of the human electroencephalogram. *J. gen. Physiol.*, 1942, 25, 517-522.—The application of the cycloscope to the human EEG record is practicable, allowing a rapid analysis into the basic frequencies and cycles, and a quantitative description of other properties of the wave form (e.g. phase relationships and mean amplitude). EEG recordings from a mixed group of subjects are presented, together with the cycloscopic analyses of each.—F. W. Finger (Virginia).

3420. Conel, J. L. The post-natal development of the human cerebral cortex. Volume 2. The cortex of the one-month infant. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1941. Pp. vii + 136. \$8.00.

3421. Darrow, C. W., Jost, H., Solomon, A. P., & Mergener, J. C. Autonomic indications of excitatory and homeostatic effects on the electroencephalogram. *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, Chicago, 1942, 47, 864.—Abstract.

3422. Davis, H., & Wallace, W. M. Factors affecting changes produced in electroencephalogram by standardized hyperventilation. *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, Chicago, 1942, 47, 606-625.—"Electroencephalograms were recorded on normal male subjects during and after 3 minute intervals of standardized hyperventilation. . . . As a measure of the modification of the electroencephalogram, we counted the number of waves above an arbitrary size, never reached in normal control records, that passed an electrical filter broadly tuned to 5 cycles. We also measured a modified 'delta index.' . . . Hyperventilation with oxygen produced less alteration in the electroencephalogram than when air maintained at 20% oxygen content was breathed. . . . When large clear trains of delta waves appeared, the subjects often reported lapses of attention or loss of precise memory for events during the test. Their spiograms showed that full standard depth of respiration was not maintained at such times. . . . It is suggested that hyperventilation causes the appearance of 5 cycle and delta waves by inducing cerebral vasoconstriction, which in turn diminishes the supply of oxygen and dextrose to the cerebral cortex."—C. K. Trueblood (Cambridge, Mass.).

3423. Gardner, W. J. Injection of procaine into the brain to locate speech area in left handed persons. *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, Chicago, 1941, 46, 1035-1038.—C. K. Trueblood (Cambridge, Mass.).

3424. Gibbs, E. L., Gibbs, F. A., Lennox, W. G., & Nims, L. F. Regulation of cerebral carbon dioxide. *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, Chicago, 1942, 47, 879-889.—The authors observed the response to overventilation and to breathing an increased concentration of carbon dioxide in 13 subjects with normal EEG's and no clinical evidence of cerebral disorder. Samples of blood were taken simultaneously from the femoral artery and the internal jugular vein, and values for CO₂ content, pH, CO₂ tension, and O₂ saturation were compared and correlated with simultaneous samples of the EEG. The conclusions are: (1) Dilatation or contraction of cerebral arterioles following increase or decrease of CO₂ in arterial blood protects the brain against undue shifts in CO₂ tension. (2) Slow waves appearing in the EEG with overventilation are due to a drop in cerebral CO₂, not to anoxia secondary to cerebral vasoconstriction. (3) The ease with which such slow waves can be produced with overventilation is a rough index of the relative incompetence of the cerebral vasoconstriction response to low CO₂ tension. (4) In some supposedly healthy adults and in most cases of petit mal epilepsy, the vasoconstrictor response to low CO₂ tension is defective, this defect resulting in abnormal slowing of the electrical activity of the cortex during overventilation. (5) The cerebral vasoconstrictor response to low CO₂ tension disappears when a critically low level of O₂ tension is reached.—C. K. Trueblood (Cambridge, Mass.).

3425. Henry, C. E. Electroencephalography; its clinical application. *Clin. Bull. Sch. Med., West. Reserve Univ.*, 1942, 6, 31-33.—The contributions of the EEG to and its potentialities for clinical neurology are reviewed under the headings of epilepsy, localization, brain pathology, and psychiatric disorders.—C. E. Henry (Western Reserve).

3426. Hilton, W. The nervous system and sense organs of *Amphioxus*. *J. Ent. Zool.*, 1942, 33, No. 4, 64-71.—(*Biol. Abstr.* XVI: 14765).

3427. Hoffman, W. C., Lewis, R. A., & Thorn, G. W. The electroencephalogram in Addison's disease. *Johns Hopk. Hosp. Bull.*, 1942, 70, 335-361.—In 18 of 25 patients with Addison's disease definite abnormalities of the EEG were present. These were: oscillations slower than the normal alpha rhythm, more pronounced over the frontal cortex and little affected by opening the eyes; unusual sensitivity to hyperventilation; and a great reduction of beta waves. The abnormalities in the resting pattern are typical of the disease, but not pathognomonic. In none of the cases was the abnormality of the resting pattern abolished or improved by synthetic hormone treatment, B complex, intravenous infusions of glucose, or a diet rich in carbohydrates, although hormone therapy and glucose infusions markedly reduced, in some

patients, sensitivity to hyperventilation. In fact, the abnormalities during rest may progress during hormone therapy. The slow waves during rest and the hypersensitivity to hyperventilation seem to depend in part on separate factors. The relatively good clinical condition of the patients suggests that factors other than those corrected by hormone treatment are responsible for the changes.—M. E. Morse (Baltimore, Md.).

3428. Katz, B., & Schmitt, O. H. A note on interaction between nerve fibres. *J. Physiol.*, 1942, 100, 369-371.—The authors bring further evidence to support the conclusion from their previous experiments that the passage of an impulse in a single nerve fibre of *Carcinus* is accompanied by a genuine change of excitability in an adjacent fibre. The suggestion that the apparent variation of excitability might be due to a change of resistance in the active fibre is not supported by the present observations.—M. E. Morse (Baltimore, Md.).

3429. Kuntz, A. A textbook of neuro-anatomy. (3rd ed.) Philadelphia: Lea & Febiger, 1942. Pp. 518. \$6.00.—Without materially extending the text or changing the general outline of the previous editions (see VI: 143; XI: 1097) the author has incorporated new data and references. A number of illustrations have been revised, particularly those in the chapter on the diencephalon.—L. A. Riggs (Brown).

3430. Le Gros Clark, W. E. Observations on the association fibre system of the visual cortex and the central representation of the retina. *J. Anat., Lond.*, 1941, 75, 225-236.—(*Biol. Abstr.* XVI: 14768).

3431. Levy, N. A., Serota, H. M., & Grinker, R. R. Disturbances in brain function following convulsive shock therapy; electroencephalographic and clinical studies. *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, Chicago, 1942, 47, 1009-1027.—C. K. Trueblood (Cambridge, Mass.).

3432. Liebman, S. D. A model of the visual pathways. *Arch. Ophthalm.*, Chicago, 1942, 27, 1122-1125.—The structure of a brain model showing the visual pathways is described in detail. This can be made by students.—M. R. Stoll (Lowell, Mass.).

3433. Lindqvist, T. Finger tremor and the α -waves of the electroencephalogram. *Acta. med. scand.*, 1941, 108, 580-585.—(*Biol. Abstr.* XVI: 14558).

3434. Minckler, J. Pathologic alterations at the human synapse. *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, Chicago, 1942, 47, 340.—Abstract.

3435. Pacella, B. L., Barrera, S. E., & Kalinowsky, L. Variations in electroencephalogram associated with electric shock therapy of patients with mental disorders. *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, Chicago, 1942, 47, 367-384.—C. K. Trueblood (Cambridge, Mass.).

3436. Packer, A. D. An experimental investigation of the visual system in the phalanger, *Trichosurus vulpecula*. *J. Anat., Lond.*, 1941, 75, 309-330.—(*Biol. Abstr.* XVI: 14772).

3437. Pearson, A. A. Development of the olfactory nerve and the nervus terminalis in man. *Arch. Otolaryng.*, Chicago, 1942, 35, 828.—Abstract.

3438. Smith, K. U., & Akelaitis, A. J. Studies on the corpus callosum. I. Laterality in behavior and bilateral motor organization in man before and after section of the corpus callosum. *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, Chicago, 1942, 47, 519-543.—"The present study tends to deny the view that sidedness is unitary in character, as well as the view that the central balances related to different aspects of sidedness are neurologically a unitary system. The complex character of sidedness has been brought out especially clearly in relation to eye dominance and other aspects of sidedness. The profile method of measuring sidedness devised in this study shows, in addition, that many different types of motor performance display varying degrees of sidedness and are not uniformly affected by lesions of the nervous system. . . . Any uniformity in sidedness in the subject is probably derived from strong original imbalances in the neural mechanisms of the postural system early in life and the integration through learning of correlated lateral habits with this primary neural sidedness." 23 references.—C. K. Trueblood (Cambridge, Mass.).

3439. Zuckerman, S., & Fulton, J. F. The motor cortex in *Galago* and *Perodicticus*. *J. Anat., Lond.*, 1941, 75, 447-457.—(*Biol. Abstr.* XVI: 14785).

[See also abstracts 3442, 3459, 3493, 3529, 3635, 3847.]

RECEPTIVE AND PERCEPTUAL PROCESSES

3440. Adams, E. Q. X-Z planes in the 1931 I.C.I. system of colorimetry. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1942, 32, 168-173.—R. J. Beitel, Jr. (American Optical Company).

3441. Bannon, R. E. Practical aspects of aniseikonia. *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1942, 19, 239-260.—This discussion of the clinical aspects of aniseikonia indicates that aniseikonia should be suspected in the presence of: symptoms unrelieved by corrections of refractive and muscular anomalies, anisometropia, unequal accommodation, unequal curves or thickness of lenses, space perception anomalies, or preference for monocular vision. Illustrative case reports are given. No screening test has been devised which rules out the possibility of aniseikonia.—M. R. Stoll (Lowell, Mass.).

3442. Bartley, S. H., & Bishop, G. H. Some features of the optic-nerve discharge in the rabbit and cat. *J. cell. comp. Physiol.*, 1942, 19, 79-93.—The form of the optic-nerve discharge is studied as a function of the intensity and duration of the light stimulus. In the rabbit the "on" response includes two waves, an early wave and a late wave. The early wave does not appear at very low stimulus intensities, but at high intensities it is similar in amplitude to the late wave. For intensities between 500 and

18,000 c/ft.² the latency of the early wave is between 25 and 15 ms. while that of the late wave is between 75 and 40 ms. The "off" response becomes more clearly defined as the duration of the stimulus increases. Its latency varies between 60 and 15 ms. and is critically dependent upon stimulus duration. In the cat the early wave is more abrupt and of greater amplitude than the late wave. In neither animal does the form of the retinogram follow that of the nerve discharge. The latency of the "off" response is discussed in relation to adaptation.—W. E. Kappauf (Princeton).

3443. Birge, H. L. Aniseikonia: a refinement of refraction. *Arch. Ophthalm.*, Chicago, 1942, 27, 357-360.—M. R. Stoll (Lowell, Mass.).

3444. Blair, G. W. S., & Coppen, F. M. V. The subjective conception of the firmness of soft materials. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1942, 55, 215-229.—The concept of firmness is meaningful psychologically, and judgments are readily made. Analysis of firmness into quantitatively measureable physical units is apt to destroy the original concept. "Equations are proposed for the compression of soft materials, which not only describe much more simply the physical processes involved in such compressions for the many substances already tested but which appear to give a closer approximation to the subjective conceptions of 'firmness.'" The relationship between time-units used to calculate viscosity of bitumen and the time of handling required by S to give equality of firmness between a bitumen of viscosity numerically equal to the shear modulus of a rubber cylinder was investigated. It was found that in order to give equality the time of subjective compression must be 1/3 of the physical unit of time. On the basis of this and subsidiary experiments, it was concluded that the subjective "conception of 'firmness' depends not only on the quantity but also on the quality of the flow." The data are considered theoretically.—D. E. Johannsen (Skidmore).

3445. Brown, M., & Yacorzynski, G. K. Studies of the sensation of vibration. II. Vibration sensibility in the face following retrogasserian neurectomy. *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, Chicago, 1942, 47, 813-820.—"Vibration sensibility was studied in the faces of 9 patients who had been subjected to unilateral retrogasserian neurectomy. . . . The loss of tactile sensibility and the preservation of pressure sensibility in the face are associated with diminution in vibratory sensibility in the lips and tongue. On the forehead and cheek vibration delivered by our apparatus could not be perceived in most instances. It is suggested that the perception of vibratory stimuli in the face depends on the stimulation of both touch and deep pressure receptors. Vibration sensibility therefore, is to be regarded as the perception of repetitive mechanical stimuli delivered either to deep or to superficial receptors or to both varieties. The type of apparatus used, the manner in which it is used, and the innervation of areas stimulated determine the relative importance of

pressure on tactile end organs in the perception of vibration."—C. K. Trueblood (Cambridge, Mass.).

3446. Bunch, C. C. Hearing aids. *Trans. Amer. Acad. Ophthalm. Otolaryng.*, 1942, 46, 163-178.—The hearing aid should amplify only those tones that require amplification for the individual. Manufacturers, for the most part, furnish an instrument of one amplification type, with a tone control to modify reception at high tones or low. One factor which permits this practice is that most cases have rather uniform loss within the spoken voice range. Amplification curves of several aids are compared with patients' audiograms.—E. S. Primoff (U. S. Employment Service).

3447. Burnham, R. W. A study of auditory 'brightness.' *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1942, 30, 490-494.—A series of 9 grays varying in equal steps of brightness was presented by the method of paired comparison while a tone of 150 d.v., or of 5750 d.v., was sounded. Subjects were required to specify which of the two colors was most like the tone. The plot of frequencies of judgments for the 9 grays shows a maximum for a medium gray for the low tone, and a maximum for the lightest gray for the high tone. The same experiment, performed with 6 different hues, revealed a maximum frequency in the long wave length hues for the low tone and in the short wave length hues for the high tone. These experiments aim to demonstrate that brightness is an attribute that is specific to vision.—M. J. Zigler (Wellesley).

3448. Campbell, E. H., & Silcox, L. E. Progressive deafness—an abstract summary of the available literature published during 1941. *Laryngoscope*, St. Louis, 1942, 52, 380-415.—Bibliography of 54 titles.—C. K. Trueblood (Cambridge, Mass.).

3449. Chamberlain, D. Occupational deafness: audiometric observations on aural fatigue and recovery. *Arch. Otolaryng.*, Chicago, 1942, 35, 595-602.—"Aural fatigue in the daily occupation of a boilermaker may be great and the power of recovery remarkable, but recovery does not always take place within 15 hours of rest from noise. This suggests that adequate intervals of rest between periods of exposure to noise might prevent or delay the onset of permanent cochlear damage. The ears of one man may be definitely more susceptible than those of another to the same fatiguing noise. The high tones are usually affected much more than the low ones, but if there is a permanent high tone loss before exposure to noise, the lower tones may be the only ones for which there is significant fatigue."—C. K. Trueblood (Cambridge, Mass.).

3450. Cogan, D. G., & Kinsey, V. E. Physiologic studies on the cornea. *Science*, 1942, 95, 607-608.—This is a preliminary report of research which shows that the cornea is bounded on both the anterior and posterior surfaces by semipermeable membranes which pass H_2O but not $NaCl$. The maintenance of corneal dehydration is necessary for transparency, for removal of the membranes will allow it to swell and become opaque. As the capacity

of corneal tissue to take up water is large, it is presumed that, in vivo, gradients of osmotic pressure across the membranes transfer its water into tears on the anterior surface and into the aqueous solution on the posterior.—P. A. Mole, Jr. (Connecticut).

3451. Crescitelli, F., & Jahn, T. L. Oscillatory electrical activity from the insect compound eye. *J. cell. comp. Physiol.*, 1942, 19, 47-66.—This paper discusses the nature and origin of rhythmic potential changes which appear at frequencies between 8 and 45 per second superimposed upon the a-b-c-d wave pattern of potentials typically recorded from the invertebrate compound eye. Records are presented to illustrate the forms of this oscillatory activity in several species of grasshoppers, moths, and butterflies. It is demonstrated that the character of the rhythms depends upon the intensity of the light stimulus, the duration of the exposure, the state of adaptation of the eye, and the temperature. As a function of these conditions, the rhythms are observed at the onset of stimulation, during continued stimulation, and at the termination of a stimulus. These potentials apparently arise in the optic ganglion and are attributed to discharge synchronization. Change in rhythm frequency is explained in terms of transfer of synchronization from one group of fibers to another.—W. E. Kappauf (Princeton).

3452. Crozier, W. J., & Wolf, E. Theory and measurement of visual mechanisms. VI. Wave-length and flash duration in flicker. *J. gen. Physiol.*, 1941, 25, 89-110.—The relationship between mean critical flash intensity for flicker and flash frequency was studied, using violet, blue, red, and green light. Fixation was monocular and foveal, with the test patch a square 6.13° on a side. The results when the light time fraction is changed, are of the same nature as previously found with white light. Analysis of the data indicates "that the 3 parameters of the probability summation giving the 'rod' and 'cone' curves are changed independently as a function of wave-length composition of the light, and of the light time fraction."—F. W. Finger (Virginia).

3453. Crozier, W. J., & Wolf, E. Theory and measurement of visual mechanisms. VII. The flicker response outside the fovea. *J. gen. Physiol.*, 1941, 25, 293-308.—"The several parameters of the flicker response contour ($F - \log I$) are considered as a function of wave-length composition (white, blue, and red) and light-time fraction, for an extra-foveal region (monocular, temporal retina). These data are compared with those secured for the same image area centrally fixated at the fovea. The systematic changes in the parameters are shown to be in rational relation to other relevant excitability data."—F. W. Finger (Virginia).

3454. Crozier, W. J., & Wolf, E. Theory and measurement of visual mechanisms. VIII. The form of the flicker contour. *J. gen. Physiol.*, 1942, 25, 369-379.—Curves of human foveal flicker response resemble those found in lower animals

having only one general class of receptors; they are in the form of normal probability integrals. When the rod portion of the typical human duplex curve is obtained without overlapping by the extrapolated cone curve, it also has the probability integral form. The results are related to a statistical interpretation of the visual response.—*F. W. Finger* (Virginia).

3455. Crozier, W. J., & Wolf, E. The wave length sensitivity of the zebra finch. *J. gen. Physiol.*, 1942, 25, 381-390.—Using different spectral lights, the simplex flicker contour of the finch was found to approximate the cone contour in man, using the same filters.—*F. W. Finger* (Virginia).

3456. Dickson, E. D. D. Aviation noise deafness and its prevention. *J. Laryng.*, 1942, 57, 8-10.—Aviation deafness has become apparent since enclosure of cockpits in multi-engined planes and the discarding, whenever possible, of helmets. The intensity of airplane noise is around 120-130 phons. The relation of frequency to the aural trauma is obscure. Exposure to noise of pure tones of 512, 1024, 2048, and 4096 cycles shows a maximum dip an octave above the frequency of the fatiguing note. However, the frequencies of the highest intensity of airplane noise, 110-115 decibels, are at the low end of the acoustic spectrum. This suggests that a low tone causes a high tone deafness. Perhaps a complex noise of high overall intensity damages by excessive sound pressure the most susceptible part of the cochlea, the basal coil, which by its situation bears the brunt of the insult. Unrecorded, instantaneous high intensities may possibly occur at 2048 cycles; and the external meatus may act as a resonator intensifying a frequency in a complex sound around 3000 cycles. These factors might cause the characteristic dip at 4096 cycles. The best protection against airplane noise is a helmet with phones attached. Wearing this prevents the dip at 4096 cycles after exposure.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore, Md.).

3457. Dunlap, K., & Loken, R. D. Vitamin A for color blindness. *Science*, 1942, 95, 554.—Pertinent facts regarding vitamin A and color blindness are: (1) The authors have found it advisable to administer daily doses of 25,000 units of the vitamin. (2) 50,000 units daily accelerates the process but upsets some digestive tracts. (3) By 'clearing up a case' the authors mean "enabling the patient to pass a standard color-vision test on which he has previously failed. The tests involved are chiefly of the chart type (Stilling, Ishihara, etc.) administered in the naval and air services." (4) The permanency of the cure is not now known. (5) So far, no clear correlation between color blindness and diet has been found.—*F. A. Mote, Jr.* (Connecticut).

3458. Erickson, S. C. A note on the rôle of vision in the feeding behavior of white rats. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1942, 60, 177-182.—10 blind and 10 normal rats were compared in 8 different feeding situations. There was no consistent or marked difference in amount of weight increase between the

groups. The sensory control of feeding behavior is not limited to a single modality.—*D. K. Spelt* (Mary Baldwin).

3459. Fowler, E. P. The "illusion of loudness" of tinnitus—its etiology and treatment. *Laryngoscope*, St. Louis, 1942, 52, 275-285.—The author distinguishes between vibratory tinnitus, an actual sound, and non-vibratory tinnitus, an illusion of sound. The latter "originates by local or reflex biochemical irritation of the neural elements of the auditory apparatus." It is not a delusion because the patient is usually aware of its autogenous origin. It is frequently described as very loud, although when compared with actual sound, it often measures only 5-10 decibels. This illusory loudness of the tinnitus depends (among other things) upon the number of nerve elements irritated and the extent of the area occupied by the irritation. It may be compared to the tactile phenomenon observed when equal weights of dissimilar dimensions are placed upon the skin, the part being supported to eliminate muscle sensations. The touch, itch, or tickle value of the broader based weight will appear greater, although the weights are identical.—*C. K. Trueblood* (Cambridge, Mass.).

3460. Gilmer, B. v. H. The relation of cold sensitivity to sweat duct distribution and the neurovascular mechanisms of the skin. *J. Psychol.*, 1942, 13, 307-325.—Of 2784 sweat duct openings in 8 different body regions (abdomen, leg, knee, back, arm, hand, and shoulder), comprising an area of 400 sq. cms., 19.1% were found highly sensitive to cold stimulation. Of a like number of ductless spots only 10.7% were found to be sensitive. The difference is statistically reliable. Explanations of these results are offered in terms of temperature conduction in the skin and in terms of neurovascular activity. Some relations of neurovascular activity to cold sensitivity and other cutaneous experiences are discussed.—*F. A. Mote, Jr.* (Connecticut).

3461. Godtfredsen, E. Scotopic vision and liver function under thyrotoxicosis. *Acta med. scand.*, 1941, 108, 261-271.—(*Biol. Abstr.* XVI: 14512).

3462. Govande, G. K. A statistical examination of taste differences in bajra varieties. *Curr. Sci.*, 1941, 10, 179-180.—To determine varietal differences in taste of bajra flour, 7 varieties and a mixture of all were baked into bread. When the breads were ranked by 18 East Indian local subjects, analysis of variance clearly showed varietal differences: two varieties most favored by local farmers ranking highest, and the mixture lowest. Professional workers and their families, who scored the breads in absolute scores, showed preferences similar to those of the local subjects, except that one home-grown variety, the most favored by the local people, was placed fifth by the professionals.—*E. S. Primoff* (U. S. Employment Service).

3463. Hunt, E. P., & Hayden, K. M. Medical evaluation of nutritional status; the reliability of visual threshold during dark adaptation as a measure of vitamin A deficiency in a population group of low

income. *Milbank mem. Fd Quart.*, 1942, 20, 139-168.—Dark adaptation was measured with rigidly calibrated adaptometers for 83 adults, 72% of whom showed vitamin A deficiency in eye examination. Threshold trend lines were found over a 6-week period for a group given A-supplement and for a control group. Negative slopes occurred with about equal frequency in both groups, and even increasing the supplement from 10,000 to 100,000 units per day did not lead to superiority of the therapy group. Mean threshold level was uninfluenced by experience; but practice increased the reliability of readings for less than 24.5 min. in darkness, reliabilities of measures for over that darkness-time being unaffected. Mean threshold was greater for subjects over 40 than for younger subjects, and variability was greater for the older group.—E. S. Primoff (U. S. Employment Service).

3464. Jones, F. N., & Jones, M. H. The qualities of pain and pressure. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1942, 55, 275-276.—Evidence from an experiment dealing with chronaxies of pressure and pain indicates that increasing the intensity of the electrical stimulation never produces a qualitative shift from an itch to a pain experience, as has usually been described as resulting from an increase in the intensity of a mechanical stimulus. Pain is always pain, regardless of the intensity of the stimulation, and a weak pain is not qualitatively different from an intense one.—D. E. Johannsen (Skidmore).

3465. Kernwein, G., & Kelikian, H. Errors in interpretation of referred pain of bone origin. *Amer. J. Surg.*, 1942, 56, 663-668.—A diseased bone may give rise to referred pain sensations in regions so far removed from the diseased area that X-ray limited to the area of pain localization fails to include the lesion. 9 cases of referred pain are reported, all having been diagnosed incorrectly one or more times because the region of pain had been considered as the seat of trouble; 2 patients had been operated upon unnecessarily. Visceral and deep-lying structures have a definite spinal segmental relation to the skin, which affects pain localization.—E. S. Primoff (U. S. Employment Service).

3466. Knox, G. W., & Kisker, G. W. Contributions of the visual sciences to national defense: I. A survey of problems related to military operations. *J. Psychol.*, 1942, 13, 381-388.—The authors discuss the topics of visual acuity, visual threshold, color perception, perception of motion, ocular movement and fatigue, visual constancy, psychosomatic relationships, and ocular neuroses. The importance of information and research upon these problems during the present war situation is indicated.—F. A. Mote, Jr. (Connecticut).

3467. Lepper, J. H. More about reconditioning the color-blind. *Opt. J.*, 1942, 79, No. 10, 20.—Of 5 cases referred with color blindness, 3 were reconditioned during short practice periods with red and green lights. These 3 subsequently passed all color-vision tests for war service. In one case, attested by affidavit, the subject was able to read only 13 num-

bers in the Stilling test before treatment; but after 9 days of reconditioning, every test was correctly called, including all tests on the AO pseudochromatic charts.—E. S. Primoff (U. S. Employment Service).

3468. Lewy, A., & Leshin, N. Functional examination of hearing. *Arch. Otolaryng., Chicago*, 1942, 35, 437-479.—A review of literature published during 1940-1941 relating to: hearing tests, audiometers, hearing aids, conservation of hearing, hearing and the war. 45 references.—C. K. Trueblood (Cambridge, Mass.).

3469. Luckiesh, M., & Moss, F. K. The eyelid reflex in emmetropia. *Brit. J. Ophthalmol.*, 1942, 26, 153-158.—The blink-rate criterion of ease of seeing is used to check the refraction findings for distant and near fixation by the authors' sensitometric method of refraction. In accordance with the results they define emmetropia as "the normal state of non-presbyopic eyes in which convergence makes any point within the range of habitual near-vision conjugate with the retina without the exercise of relative accommodation, while more distant points may be made conjugate only by the exercise of negative relative accommodation."—R. J. Beitel, Jr. (American Optical Company).

3470. MacAdam, D. L. Visual sensitivities to color differences in daylight. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1942, 32, 247-274.—The test field is a circle, 2° in diameter, bisected vertically by a biprism edge. The subject matches the two halves, whose chromaticities are independently variable through the use of combinations of spectrophotometrically calibrated filters. Data for over 25,000 matches by a single observer are expressed in standard deviation units in terms of the 1931 ICI chromaticity diagram. This treatment is more convenient and accurate than older representations of wave-length and purity thresholds in terms of wave-length. Certain standard chromaticities on the ICI diagram are chosen so as to cover the whole range of chromaticities. When each of these standards is successively matched with appropriate pairs of filters, it is found that the SD's of the match arrange themselves in the form of an ellipse surrounding the point of question. A family of such ellipses inscribed throughout the diagram constitutes a description of sensitivities to color differences throughout the entire range of chromaticities, spectral and non-spectral.—L. A. Riggs (Brown).

3471. Morgan, C. T. Studies in vision: II. Dark adaptation in normal and A-avitaminotic rats. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1942, 60, 109-119.—Dark-adaptation time was measured for 4 normal and 10 A-avitaminotic rats in a brightness discrimination test. Occasional oral administration of vitamin A to the deficient rats was necessary to maintain life. The dark-adaptation curve of the deficient rats was displaced some 2 log units above that of normal rats, but it did not differ in general form. Neither curve showed a shift which could be interpreted as indicating the function of 2 kinds of retinal elements.—D. K. Spelt (Mary Baldwin).

3472. Musylev, F. I. [Further experiments on the mutual influence of center and periphery of the retina.] *Fisiol. Zh. S.S.S.R.*, 1940, 28, 535-541.—(*Biol. Abstr.* XVI: 14547).
3473. O'Connor, R. Fusional movements in permanent strabismus. *Arch. Ophthalm.*, Chicago, 1942, 27, 1009.—It is pointed out that Burian's investigations (see XVI: 451) dealt only with patients who never had parallel lines of sight. Clinical experience shows that if the eyes are made parallel early in life, and if good vision has been developed in each eye, children learn by experience to see stereoscopically.—*M. R. Stoll* (Lowell, Mass.).
3474. Pohlman, A. G. Further objections to the accepted interpretations of cochlear mechanics. *Arch. Otolaryng.*, Chicago, 1942, 35, 613-622.—The author amplifies objections made by him in previous papers against the place theory of hearing. He favors a second explanation, which is based "on the assumption that the auditory cells are specific in their reactions to the pulsating pressures applied to them directly through the labyrinth liquid. While this interpretation does not imply denial of the possibility of a 'place' theory, it does imply that the assumed transverse vibrations in the basilar membrane are not essential to audition." The accepted postulations of Weber that (a) the labyrinth liquid is an incompressible medium, and (b) the otic capsule is an inelastic container are attacked as physical impossibilities. The argument that the transverse vibrations in the basilar membrane are not essential to audition is based on clinical and experimental observations of patients with various auditory disabilities, particularly patients in whose ears the drum membrane and outer ossicles are lacking.—*C. K. Trueblood* (Cambridge, Mass.).
3475. Ramaswamy, A. S. Nature of receptors in the human retina. *Curr. Sci.*, 1941, 10, 253-254.—Discordant results between foveal and peripheral regions may be due to ignoring the scotopic nature of the unadapted peripheral field. To remove all traces of scotopia from the peripheral field, the author's eye was exposed to direct sunlight for a considerable time. After this treatment, the blue zone, green zone, and red zone were concentric, instead of the order of blue, red, and green obtained with a partially scotopic field. Short wave-lengths affected the threshold of only the blue mechanism in both central and peripheral vision; previous studies had found such restriction to be limited to the fovea.—*E. S. Primoff* (U. S. Employment Service).
3476. Richardson, J. R., & Holmes, E. M. Anatomy and physiology of the ear. *Arch. Otolaryng.*, Chicago, 1942, 35, 480-501.—A review of literature published during 1940-1941 relating to: developmental anatomy of the ear, physiology of hearing, vestibular physiology. 43 references.—*C. K. Trueblood* (Cambridge, Mass.).
3477. Schwichtenberg, A. H. Review of color vision with some practical suggestions from medical examiners. *Arch. Ophthalm.*, Chicago, 1942, 27, 887-898.—The Holmgren yarn test does not provide a satisfactory confirmatory test for color deficiencies even when used with the proper, time-consuming technic. About 75% of those who make mistakes on the Ishihara test can neither be qualified nor disqualified for air corps service on the basis of the Holmgren test correlated with the Edridge-Green classification of color blindness. The Williams lantern test, which can be administered to groups and which more closely simulates practical situations, permits qualifying about 20% of those who make some failures on the Ishihara test. Since examinees record their answers in writing, and this can be checked with a key, the Williams lantern technic also provides a means for convincing those disqualified that their color deficiency is not a matter of opinion but is supported by factual evidence.—*M. R. Stoll* (Lowell, Mass.).
3478. Schlaer, S., Smith, E. L., & Chase, A. M. Visual acuity and illuminations in different spectral regions. *J. gen. Physiol.*, 1942, 25, 553-569.—The illumination-visual acuity relationship was determined in red and blue light, using both a broken circle and a grating as test objects. The red light data fall on single continuous curves which represent pure cone vision. The blue light data fall on 2 distinct curves, with a break at about 0.03 photons representing the transition from pure rod to rod and cone vision. The data may be described closely by forms of the stationary state equation.—*F. W. Finger* (Virginia).
3479. Silverberg, H. M. Visual acuity in the indigent. *Arch. Ophthalm.*, Chicago, 1942, 27, 161-162.—A survey of 1000 cases, aged 18 to over 90, who were on home relief, indicated that visual acuity is not impaired by poor economic status, and that ocular pathology is not more frequent in such a group.—*M. R. Stoll* (Lowell, Mass.).
3480. Spitler, H. R. The syntonice principle; its relation to health and ocular problems. Eaton, Ohio: College of Syntonic Optometry, 1941. Pp. viii + 217. \$5.00.—A condition of "syntony" exists in a stable, integrated personality and results from a state of equilibrium in the autonomic nervous system. Syntony is affected by the color of light entering a person's eyes. Hence, a maladjusted individual may be "syntonized" and restored to health by stimulating the eyes with filtered light of appropriate color. On the basis of historical incidents, clinical records, and personal testimony it is concluded that variations in the wave-length of light entering the eyes affect the rate of cell growth, physical development, reproduction, endocrine balance, and the perception of pain, as well as specific ocular conditions.—*L. A. Riggs* (Brown).
3481. Taylor, D. W., & Boring, E. G. The moon illusion as a function of binocular regard. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1942, 55, 189-201.—The apparatus used in earlier experiments was used again, except that the mirrors were abandoned. Two permanently monocular O's and 6 normally binocular O's served. It was found that the lunar size-elevation illusion

does not occur in any important degree with monocular vision. With normally binocular O's, previous observation may influence the monocular judgment. Of the 4 theories previously considered, 2 are definitely disproved by this experiment. A third had already been indicated to be invalid. The explanation that the illusion is due to the relative torsion of the two eyes when they are raised or lowered appears the most plausible, though ocular photography failed to confirm it definitely. The data are considered theoretically.—D. E. Johannsen (Skidmore).

3482. Troland, L. T. The dependency of visual acuity upon illumination intensity. *Opt. Developm.*, 1942, 12, No. 7, 2-4.—A review of the literature.—G. S. Spear (Central YMCA College).

3483. Wald, G. The visual systems of euryhaline fishes. *J. gen. Physiol.*, 1942, 25, 235-245.—The retinas of most marine fishes contain only the rhodopsin visual system, those of fresh water fishes, the porphyropsin system. It is found that the retinas of anadromous salmonids (capable of living in a wide range of salinities, but usually spawning in fresh water) contain mixtures of both visual systems, but predominately the porphyropsin. The proportions are reversed in the catadromous (usually spawning in sea water) eel and killifish. The anadromous white perch and alewife contain the porphyropsin system alone. All of these species are thus primarily characterized by systems commonly associated with the environment in which they spawn. "The presence of both types of visual systems in some euryhaline fishes incidentally satisfies one formal requirement of 2-component color vision."—F. W. Finger (Virginia).

3484. Wald, G. The visual system and vitamins A of the sea lamprey. *J. gen. Physiol.*, 1942, 25, 331-336.—The retina of the anadromous sea lamprey was found to possess primarily the porphyropsin-vitamin A₂ system (although in relatively low concentration). "This observation greatly extends the phylogenetic association of vitamin A₂ with the capacity for freshwater existence."—F. W. Finger (Virginia).

3485. Weigert, F., & Morton, J. W. Photochemical studies on colour vision. *Z. Augenheilk.*, 1940, 99, 145-179.—(*Biol. Abstr.* XVI: 14552).

3486. Wever, E. G. The problem of the tonal dip. *Laryngoscope*, St Louis, 1942, 52, 169-187.—The author investigated the tonal dip, a striking depression of auditory sensitivity at some place in the frequency scale, formerly referred to as "tonal gap" on the erroneous assumption that, within the given region, loss of acuity was complete. The method consisted of "an examination of serial sections of temporal bones of persons whose hearing had been tested before death, and who thus were known to have suffered a tonal dip. . . . It was found that a rigid criterion of selection, which excluded general losses of sensitivity, gave a great preponderance of dips among males, and that dips in nearly all cases were at a frequency of 4,096 cycles. The results

showed a somewhat higher degree of pathology of the inner ear structures in cases in which large dips were present, but no region was identified as specifically responsible for the local depressions. . . . The suggestion is offered that the lower basal portion of the organ of Corti is one of particular fragility." 23 references.—C. K. Trueblood (Cambridge, Mass.).

[See also abstracts 3414, 3426, 3430, 3432, 3436, 3437, 3491, 3499, 3502, 3511, 3516, 3584, 3731, 3733, 3734, 3743, 3744, 3745, 3748, 3749, 3750, 3756, 3845.]

LEARNING, CONDITIONING, INTELLIGENCE

(incl. Attention, Thought)

3487. Bean, K. L. Negro responses to verbal and non-verbal test materials. *J. Psychol.*, 1942, 13, 343-353.—49 eighth grade pupils of both sexes from a Baton Rouge, La., high school were given the Otis Self-Administering Intermediate Examination, Form A, and the Revised Minnesota Paper Form Board, Series BB. A small, reliable difference in favor of the non-language material was found. The author concludes that "these Negroes do not fail on intelligence test items merely because of lack of vocabulary or comprehension of complex sentence structure. Fundamental capacity to reason is probably low in most of the members of this group." Other factors, such as efficiency of visual imagery and reading ability, may leave affected the scores on the Otis test. The author warns against generalizing at present about the type of intelligence test most fair to negroes in this section of the South.—F. A. Mote, Jr. (Connecticut).

3488. Berman, L., & Riess, B. The effect of insulin shock on learning in the white rat. *Science*, 1942, 95, 511-512.—The animals were trained on 2 mazes; one was learned with 100 runs overlearning; then the other was learned without overlearning. Insulin was then administered, and 20 test runs on each maze were given 24 hours later. Insulin shock seems definitely to have impaired the more recently acquired habit without impairing the older one.—F. A. Mote, Jr. (Connecticut).

3489. Crannell, C. W. The choice point behavior of rats in a multiple path elimination problem. *J. Psychol.*, 1942, 13, 201-222.—Data are presented which show that rats can solve a 4-path elimination problem in which the order of elimination is not controlled by the experimenter. No wholly stereotyped order of elimination was found. In another experiment in which the experimenter selected the first path on each trial the animals appeared to be helped in the solution of the problem. Two measures of choice point behavior, hesitation time and vicarious trial and error, showed an increase as the rat approached the criterion success in the problem, and then decreased as the criterion was attained. Following a 2-week rest period some of the animals solved a 5-path problem in which the relationship between hesitation time and the solution of the

problem seemed to hold best for the 5th trial of each run, as if this addition to the problem constituted the chief difficulty. The increase in hesitation time just prior to the achievement of an adequate solution was the most consistent similarity of performance among the experiments; one may say that while the animals were arriving at a solution, they took time to reorganize their behavior along more adequate lines of performance.—*F. A. Mote, Jr. (Connecticut).*

3490. Dunlap, K. The technique of negative practice. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1942, 55, 270-273.—An explanation of the difficulties reported by many people who have attempted to use Dunlap's technique of negative practice for unlearning bad habits, e.g. stammering, nail-biting.—*D. E. Johannsen (Skidmore).*

3491. Emme, E. E. Color experiment with cattle. *J. Psychol.*, 1942, 13, 365-367.—Four 2 x 6 feet banners, colored red, white, black, and green, were suspended 2 feet apart and high enough so that the 11 cows and 1 bull employed in the experiment could pass beneath them. The animals were permitted to view the banners from a short distance and then urged to approach. Reactions of each animal and attention frequencies to the various colors are listed. General attention to the 4 banners ranked first, and the white banner received more attention than the other 3 by all the animals.—*F. A. Mote, Jr. (Connecticut).*

3492. Festinger, L. A theoretical interpretation of shifts in level of aspiration. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1942, 49, 235-250.—Subjects whose level of aspiration had been obtained by finding the difference between their performance and their estimate of future performance, were subjected to three variable factors: (1) reality-irreality, i.e. the score they would 'expect' or the score they would 'like,' (2) group, i.e. whether they were compared to a high-school, college, or graduate group, and (3) position, i.e. whether told that they were scoring above or below the group average. The results were examined to determine how shifts in the aspiration level were related to (1) the strength and direction of the driving forces, (2) of the restraining forces, and (3) the potency of certain frames of reference. 4 derivations were made and were corroborated by the experimental data. It was possible to provide an operational definition of the potency of a frame of reference.—*A. G. Bills (Cincinnati).*

3493. Finan, J. L. Delayed response with pre-delay re-enforcement in monkeys after the removal of the frontal lobes. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1942, 55, 202-214.—The present study attempted to differentiate delayed reaction-tests (which cannot successfully be performed with frontal lobe lesions) and complex discrimination-tasks (which are not affected by frontal lesions). Two distinctions between these two types of performance have been suggested: relative frequency of the response made and the overtiness of the reward or punishment. Two female monkeys were used as S's. They were trained to

make a delayed response; at the end of the training period the trials were 92% correct after a 30" delay. The frontal association areas were then bilaterally ablated. A complete loss of the delayed response over an extended period of testing resulted. When the delayed response was made similar to discriminative learning by re-enforcing the presentation trials, the response was partially reinstated. The data are considered theoretically.—*D. E. Johannsen (Skidmore).*

3494. Grice, G. R. An experimental study of the gradient of reinforcement in maze learning. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1942, 30, 475-489.—"Five groups of white rats were run in a maze in which they learned to select the shorter of two paths to a goal. The lengths of the two paths for the first group were 6 and 12 feet, and successive additions of 6 feet were added to both paths for each succeeding group by adding to the final common path to the goal. The ratios of the long to the short path in the five mazes were 2.00, 1.50, 1.33, 1.25, and 1.20. Each addition to the two paths resulted in slower learning as measured by the number of errors and the number of trials to reach the criterion. This result verifies the deduction from the goal gradient hypothesis that equal increases in the lengths of two alternate paths to a goal would result in slower learning to select the shorter path. The results were found to be in agreement with the new theoretical formulation of Hull based on the assumption of an exponential gradient function."—*M. J. Zigler (Wellesley).*

3495. Katona, G. Organizing and memorizing: a replay to Dr. Melton. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1942, 55, 273-275.—An answer to the criticisms Melton (*Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1941, 54, 455 ff.) gives of Katona's book *Organizing and memorizing* (see XIV: 3411).—*D. E. Johannsen (Skidmore).*

3496. Owens, W. A., Jr. A note on the effects of practice upon trait differences in motor skills. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1942, 33, 144-147.—15 junior high-school boys were given 8 administrations of 7 tests of motor skills. Analysis of variance technique was used to determine whether practice "causes a convergence of motor traits towards a common level of proficiency, whether a divergence occurs, or whether the status quo is maintained." "This study concurs with the trend of previous investigations stressing the apparent genetic determination and uniqueness of motor skills. In addition it seems to indicate the theoretical efficiency of early specialization along the lines of the individual's greatest aptitudes as pertaining to the realm of manipulative skills."—*J. W. Macmillan (Maryland).*

3497. Payne, B. Does the cumulative mean measure 'primary growth'? *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1942, 30, 512-514.—Dementia praecox subjects were given 10 trials a day for 7 days at mirror-tracing with intervals of 30 sec. between trials and intervals of 24 hours between practice days, except that an interval of one year elapsed between the third and fourth practice days. The object was to test Snoddy's suggestion that the cumulative mean is a

measure of 'primary growth' (see IX: 5026). Since two scores obtained by the method of computation prescribed by Snoddy fall below the cumulative mean, the experimental data fail to satisfy the theoretical.—*M. J. Zigler* (Wellesley).

3498. Preston, M. G., & Bayton, J. A. Correlations between levels of aspiration. *J. Psychol.*, 1942, 13, 369-373.—60 Negro college students were given tasks of addition and cancellation. The experimenters defined 3 levels of aspiration for the subjects: the maximum (that performance which the subject considered to be the best he could achieve), the actual (that which the subject expected to equal on the next trial), and the least (that below which the subject was certain he would not fall). The correlations between the maximum and the least were .03 to -.43, those between the actual and the least, .22 to -.28, but those between the maximum and the actual, .45 to .84. The least estimate seems to be affected by forces characteristic of it alone, whereas the maximum and the actual estimates appear to reflect the operation of forces which are the same for both.—*F. A. Mote, Jr.* (Connecticut).

3499. Proshansky, H., & Murphy, G. The effects of reward and punishment on perception. *J. Psychol.*, 1942, 13, 295-305.—This experiment was designed to establish, by means of rewards and punishments, a tendency to perceive in a predetermined manner the lengths of lines, weights, and the direction of movement of a light. The 8 experimental subjects were given a pre-training period in which estimates of the stimuli were made, a training period during which money was given in association with certain percepts and taken away in association with others, and finally a post-training period (the same as the pre-training period) in which the effects of the rewards and punishments were determined. The experimental subjects showed significant shifts in the perception of the lines and weights in the direction of the rewarded percepts, while the 3 non-rewarded controls showed no shifts.—*F. A. Mote, Jr.* (Connecticut).

3500. Seward, J. P. The delay-of-reinforcement gradient in maze learning. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1942, 30, 464-474.—"A single T-maze was used to test Hull's application of the delay-of-reinforcement gradient to maze learning. True paths (T) and blinds (F) of 3 and 12 feet were paired in all four possible combinations. 12 rats learned each maze; three others failed on T₁₂F₁₂. Trials and errors varied dependably with length of true path but not with length of blind. The results confirmed the significance of reinforcement delay but did not conform to the more precise mathematical requirements of Hull's theory."—*M. J. Zigler* (Wellesley).

3501. Spinelli, G. P. de, & Bozzi, A. Correlación entre memoria visual y memoria auditiva. (Correlation between visual and auditory memory.) *An. Psicotec., Rosario*, 1941, 1, 47-50.—Testing of 237 pupils in the first six grades showed close correlation of visual and auditory memory for this age range. Visual memory performance is consistently some-

what superior; both developmental curves show parallel plateaux; the greatest discrepancy between the two functions occurs at age 8, and the correlation tends to diminish with increasing age.—*H. D. Spoerl* (American International College).

3502. Winslow, C. N., Osroff, M., & Meadow, A. Configural conditioning in the cat with auditory patterns of stimuli. *J. Psychol.*, 1942, 13, 273-282.—4 cats were conditioned to the point that they made 50 consecutive errorless conditioned responses to the stimulus of the C major musical chord. They were then tested with the components of the chord (notes c, e, and g) presented singly and in pairs. The results showed that in the conditioning to the chord simultaneous conditioning to the part or parts had not occurred although the notes in pairs evoked a greater number of responses than when presented singly. In a test for the generalization of the response to other chords the A major, B major, E minor, and G major chords were employed, as they contain one or two of the 3 notes in the C major. The proportion of responses to all these was less than to the C major chord. It is concluded that conditioning was established in all of the cats without a summation of conditioned responses to the component stimuli.—*F. A. Mote, Jr.* (Connecticut).

[See also abstracts 3507, 3519, 3560, 3574, 3604, 3610, 3637, 3639, 3668, 3710, 3711, 3729, 3738, 3742, 3797, 3804, 3824, 3833, 3841, 3843.]

MOTOR AND GLANDULAR RESPONSES

(incl. Emotion, Sleep)

3503. Beach, F. A. Comparison of copulatory behavior of male rats raised in isolation, cohabitation, and segregation. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1942, 60, 121-136.—55 male rats 21 days old were divided by the split litter technique into 3 groups: those raised in isolation (N = 22), those raised in segregation to 40 days of age and then in cohabitation with 10 sexually active females (N = 17), and those raised solely in segregation (N = 16). Copulation tests began when the males were 100-110 days old and were made every fourth day. Isolated males were most active in the tests, cohabiting males next, and segregated males least active. Weights decreased in the same order. Success in initial copulation did not seem to be seriously affected by isolation or segregation.—*D. K. Spelt* (Mary Baldwin).

3504. Beach, F. A. Execution of the complete masculine copulatory pattern by sexually receptive female rats. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1942, 60, 137-142.—2 female rats in heat displayed the complete male copulatory pattern, including mounting a receptive female, palpation, pelvic thrusts, backward lunge in dismounting, and postcopulatory genital cleaning. Significance of the observations is discussed.—*D. K. Spelt* (Mary Baldwin).

3505. Becker, R. F. Experimental analysis of the vaseline technique of Kuo for studying behavioral development in chick embryos. *J. genet. Psychol.*,

1942, 60, 133-165.—171 eggs were used in a series of experiments which showed that vaselining the membrane under the air-space, either partly or completely, led to the death of the embryo in 6 days or less. Merely removing the shell over the air-space and standing the eggs upright likewise led to death. Results of shellacking the shell over the air-space varied according to time of the treatment. Asphyxiation seemed to be the chief cause of death, with evaporation contributing in the case of partially vaselined and opened, unvaselined eggs. The implications of these data for Kuo's findings are discussed.—D. K. Spelt (Mary Baldwin).

3506. Breder, C. M., Jr. Social and respiratory behavior of large tarpon. *Zoologica, N. Y.*, 1942, 27, April, 1-4.—Respiration rises of 5 mature tarpon were counted. An increase in the number of rises with increased temperature, previously reported for small fish, was not found with the adults. Imitation was less apparent than with the smaller fish, 99% of the rises of the adults being rises of an individual alone.—E. S. Primoff (U. S. Employment Service).

3507. Courts, F. A. The influence of practice on the dynamogenic effect of muscular tension. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1942, 30, 504-511.—Subjects were given 50 trials on a modified Koerth pursuit rotor under varying degrees of tension induced by squeezing a dynamometer with the left hand in order to determine the influence of practice on the dynamogenic effect of induced muscular tension. The results of these experiments, and of previously published experiments on the influence of dynamometer tension on memorization of nonsense syllables, were analyzed at various stages of learning. A facilitative effect for optimal degrees of tension was found to pass through a maximum as a function of practice. The detrimental influence of high degrees of tension became more accentuated as a function of practice. With tension greater than the optimum, impairment of performance due to tension did set in earlier in the tension series in successive trials.—M. J. Zigler (Wellesley).

3508. Damon, A. A note on the estimation of dysplasia in human physiques; Sheldon's method and the analysis of variance. *Hum. Biol.*, 1942, 14, 110-112.—A note by Zubin and Taback (see XVI: 980) on estimating dysplasia is criticized. It is concluded that while the analysis of variance technique is preferable, Sheldon's present method for computing dysplasia probably provides as good an estimate as can be expected at the present stage of research.—W. E. Kappauf (Princeton).

3509. Davis, R. C. The pattern of response in a tendon reflex. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1942, 30, 452-463.—Electrical recordings were obtained from immediate and remote muscles in all 4 limbs following stimulation of the Achilles tendon in the left leg by the fall of a weighted pendulum. Two modes of response were obtained: (1) the true reflex, which occurs at nearly the same time in all parts and exhibits a steeply declining gradient with increase in distance from the stimulated part, and (2) slow waves, that

both precede and follow the true reflex response. The slow waves are interpreted as due to direct mechanical action of the muscle. These two kinds of findings are suggested as partial support for both the neural and the local view regarding the nature of the tendon reflex, so long a disputed point in the 19th century.—M. J. Zigler (Wellesley).

3510. Edwards, A. S. The measurement of static ataxia. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1942, 55, 171-188.—The problem of the present study was to determine the various conditions that influence bodily sway. Over 1400 S's, ranging in age from 3 to 70 years, were tested in an apparatus which permitted the measurement of the amount of sway at the head and at the hips. The results show that steadiness increases from 3 to approximately 20 years, then remains constant. Variability is large for the very young, for the feeble-minded, and for the insane. The deaf and blind sway about as much as normals do; the blind differ from the normal in swaying more with the eyes open than with them closed. The insane show the greatest sway. Smoking appears to have no systematic influence on the amount of sway. S's standing at attention for 15 minutes sway not quite as much per minute as when standing for only 1 minute. Practice does not decrease sway. Front-back sway is about 48% greater than lateral sway with eyes open, 70% greater, with eyes closed. The data are considered from a practical point of view, and the possible causes are discussed.—D. E. Johanssen (Skidmore).

3511. Enzer, N., Simonson, E., & Blankstein, S. S. The state of sensory and motor centers in patients with hypothyroidism. *Ann. intern. Med.*, 1941, 15, 659-665.—Experiments show that the state of sensory centers (determined by the fusion frequency of flicker) as well as that of motor centers (determined by the maximum frequency of finger movements with the Cenco impulse counter) are deteriorated in endocrine disturbances characterized by diminished metabolic rate and increased blood cholesterol content. In some patients the decrease of fusion frequency, in others that of motor frequency is more pronounced. 11 out of 13 patients had fusion frequencies lower than the lowest values of 45 normal subjects; the other 2 had values coinciding with the lowest normal values. These results explain the increased fatigability of these patients. The weakness of the motor centers is shown by the rapid drop in frequency during the 1-minute performance.—M. E. Morse (Baltimore, Md.).

3512. Feldman, S. The head as organ of behavior: a genetic analysis. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1942, 55, 157-170.—The head's primacy has been recognized from a neural, but not from a behavioral point of view. The part the head plays in development is analyzed by tracing the changes that occur in behavior as the head-body ratio changes. The head is the organ of control; cortical differentiation appears to be determined by relations of balance between head and body. The head is the organ of orientation; this appears to result from the right-

left balance of the sense organs. Various perceptual processes are analyzed to show the part played by the head-body relationships. With each life-stage new orientations and new kinds of control develop; perhaps each life-stage has its peculiar head-body ratio which is responsible for its distinctive behavior.—D. E. Johannsen (Skidmore).

3513. Ford, F. R., & Walsh, F. B. Tonic deviations of eyes produced by movements of head, with special reference to otolith reflexes: clinical observations. *Arch. Otolaryng.*, Chicago, 1942, 35, 138-139.—Abstract.

3514. Jacobson, E. The effect of daily rest without training to relax on muscular tonus. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1942, 55, 248-254.—7 S's were used; they had been accustomed to lying down for one or more hours per day over periods varying from 2/3 of a year to 11 years. All reported difficulty in relaxing and complained of restlessness, fatigue, nervousness, etc. Electrodes inserted in the right arm flexor region showed that with one exception these S's gave high potentials, i.e., failed to relax, while lying with closed eyes in a semi-soundproof room and attempting to relax as completely as possible. Subsequently 4 of the S's received systematic (partial) training in relaxation and were again tested. With one exception their action-potentials dropped.—D. E. Johannsen (Skidmore).

3515. Jones, H. E., & Morgan, D. H. Twin similarities in eye movement patterns. *J. Hered.*, 1942, 33, 167-172.—3 groups of children were compared as to intra-pair eye movement patterns: 27 same-sex fraternal twin pairs; 35 identical pairs; and 40 "artificial" pairs, matched for sex, school, chronological, mental, and reading age. The ophthalmograph was used to photograph the movements, and the reading assignments, standard cards furnished with the instrument, were relatively easy. The following median intra-pair correlations were found: .435 for the fraternal, .53 for the identical, and .105 for the artificial pairs. It was possible, also, for judges to select, with a high degree of accuracy, from among the ophthalmographic records, those pairs belonging to identical twins. The findings suggest that individual differences in eye movements are based on something more complex than habit, a qualitative aspect of behavior presumably attributable to genetic factors.—G. C. Schwesinger (American Museum of Natural History).

3516. Koke, M. P. Mechanism of accommodation. *Arch. Ophthalm.*, Chicago, 1942, 27, 950-968.—Theories of accommodation are discussed, and a new method of investigation is reported. Cat eyes were made radiopaque by injection of thorium dioxide. Some weeks later, stereoscopic roentgenograms were made after instillation of cycloplegics or cyclo-tonics. In some cases the eyes were also studied histologically. Unfortunately, the amount of accommodation possessed by cats is a moot question, but most investigators have demonstrated from 3.5 to 13 diopters. After instillation of physostigmine, a cyclotonic, the anterior, "tertiary" vitreous ap-

peared to be constricted by the action of the ciliary muscle. Pressure exerted by the forward-moving vitreous is apparently responsible for the observed conoid deformation of the posterior lens surface, and the increase in axial diameter of the lens. The equatorial diameter of the lens did not decrease, but here the similarity with changes in the human eye is doubtful because there are no circular ciliary muscle fibres in the cat eye.—M. R. Stoll (Lowell, Mass.).

3517. Kuras, B. Sympathicusreizversuche an den Konstitutionen. (Experimental stimulation of the sympathetic nervous system in various constitutional types.) *Z. ges. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1940, 168, 415-431.—To measure the extent of constitutional differences in response to sympathomimetic stimulation, Sympatol was used (in preference to the allegedly more toxic adrenalin) for producing rise of blood pressure in 18- to 24-year old men classified as pure types of asthenic, athletic, or pyknic physiques. The highest sympathicotonia rates were found in the pyknics, the lowest in the asthenics, and medium rates in the athletics. The asthenics and athletics reached the peak of their blood pressure rise (23-25 mm.) in 90 seconds, while the pyknics needed 30 seconds more to attain less than one half this rise as a maximum point. The return to normal took 5 minutes in the athletics, 5-6 minutes in the pyknics, and 8-9 minutes in the asthenics.—F. J. Kallmann (New York State Psychiatric Institute).

3518. Levi, W. M. The pigeon. Columbia, S. C.: R. L. Bryan Co., 1941. Pp. xxxii + 512. \$10.00.—[Abstracted reviews; original not seen.] Of the 12 chapters the 7th is on behavior, presenting a general review of the literature with special attention to homing behavior.—H. L. Ansbacher (Brown).

3519. Levine, R., Chein, I., & Murphy, G. The relation of the intensity of a need to the amount of perceptual distortion: a preliminary report. *J. Psychol.*, 1942, 13, 283-293.—At intervals of 1, 3, 6, and 9 hours after eating, 5 experimental subjects were tested in a situation wherein they were to identify a series of 80 ambiguous figures (40 chromatic and 40 achromatic) in order to determine if the number of identifications of the figures with food and food objects increased as the degree of hunger increased. Each subject was tested at least twice at each interval, whereas 5 control subjects were tested at intervals of from 45 minutes to 2½ hours after eating, each interval constant for a given subject. The number of food responses to the achromatic figures increased at 3 and 6 hours and then decreased, while for the chromatic figures the responses increased up to 3 hours and then decreased. An hypothesis is presented which "emphasizes the conflict between food-set and reality-set, the chromatic cards activating the reality-set more than the achromatic cards do."—F. A. Mote, Jr. (Connecticut).

3520. Lewis, J. H. The biology of the negro. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1942. Pp. xviii + 433. \$5.00.—This volume represents a

start toward a systematic anthropology, comparative racial pathology. It compares Caucasians and negroes, using the latter designation loosely, with respect to the expression of disease among them. The first quarter of the book considers basic description in terms of population and vital statistics, the anatomy of the negro, biochemical and physiological characteristics. The extensive, scattered literature is then organized into chapters on medical diseases; surgical diseases; obstetrics and gynecology; diseases of the skin; diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat; and dental diseases. Specific bibliographic references are provided throughout.—E. L. Horowitz (City College, New York).

3521. Lorenz, K. *Durch Domestikation verursachte Störungen arteigenen Verhaltens.* (Disturbances of species-specific behavior through domestication.) *Z. angew. Psychol.*, 1940, 59, 2-81.—The conditions of life of man in the large city have a significant biological parallel with those of a number of domestic animals, for in both cases, there is a lack of selective factors which determine mutations. The author finds that among certain domestic animals (the gray goose in particular), there is almost complete loss of differentiation and a diminishing of attributes and abilities short of degeneration, while in the wild forms there is more vigor and versatility. This difference is especially evident in the case of instinctive patterns of behavior which were studied, such as the defensive reaction against thinning of the blood, selection of a mate, and actual mating behavior. Drawing the original parallel further, the author sees a valuable hypothetical basis for the explanation of apparent failings in the social behavior of urban man. In race cultivation, man must supply the selective force which will eliminate the symptoms of social decline by keeping the blood of those uncontaminated who are psychologically and biologically "good."—E. Stellar (Brown).

3522. Lovell, G. D., & Morgan, J. J. B. *Physiological and motor responses to a regularly recurring sound: a study in monotony.* *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1942, 30, 435-451.—After a 10 min. recording of normal respiration and pulse, records were taken during a 10 min. period of stimulation by a 60-cycle tone from an oscillator, so controlled automatically by a rheostat that the sound gradually came to full intensity and subsided, at rates of from 10 to 25 per min. Results secured from two experimental groups, one instructed to relax, the other without instructions, and from a control group are reported. Respiration rate approximated the rate of the sounder, but pulse rate made little consistent change in any direction. Relaxation occurred whether the sounder rate was faster or slower than the normal respiration rate.—M. J. Zigler (Wellesley).

3523. Löwenstein, O., & Friedman, E. D. *Pupillographic studies. I. Present state of pupillography; its method and diagnostic significance.* *Arch. Ophthalmol.*, Chicago, 1942, 27, 969-993.—Pupillography is important because of the sensitivity of pupillary responses to physical and psychological stimuli, the

wide spread of sympathetic and parasympathetic pupillary tracts in the central nervous system, and the peculiar vulnerability of some of these tracts. A method is described by which cinematographic records of the pupillary movements of the two eyes are made simultaneously, with indications of the times of application and interruption of light and convergence stimuli. 4 types of reaction to light have been discovered; the extremes are correlated with manic-depressive and schizophrenic types, respectively. 7 stages of physiological fatigue have been noted. Developing pathology produces similar stages of impaired function. In the normal subject, psychic stimuli cause the reappearance of pupillary responses when the final stage of fatigue, pupillary immobility, has been reached. A number of variations from the normal type of response are mentioned, and the implications concerning the integrity of the sympathetic and parasympathetic systems are discussed.—M. R. Stoll (Lowell, Mass.).

3524. McClelland, D. C. *Functional autonomy of motives as an extinction phenomenon.* *Psychol. Rev.*, 1942, 49, 272-283.—This is a critical evaluation of G. W. Allport's theory that certain acts can provide their own motivation after the original incentive has disappeared, as against the traditional theory that secondary drives are learned elaborations of primary ones. There are 3 parts to a behavioral sequence: instigation, instrumental acts, and goal response. The problem is, can instrumental acts persist when the instigations which started them no longer exist? Yes, under three conditions: (1) removal of the instigation, (2) replacement by a more successful instrumental act, or (3) removal of the goal response or reward resulting. But it is difficult to prove that each of these conditions actually exists, due to inadequate criteria of their presence, or of the presence of conditioned substitutes. Removal of reward is technically 'extinction,' and this may be delayed by many factors. Hence, until all such possibilities are removed, Allport's main argument for functional autonomy loses force. It must be considered a gratuitous concept until an experimental instance can be found where an act continues even with all delaying factors ruled out.—A. G. Bills (Cincinnati).

3525. McEachern, D., Morton, G., & Lehman, P. *Seasickness and other forms of motion sickness.* *War Med.*, Chicago, 1942, 2, 410-428.—Motion sickness includes a variety of conditions due to frequently repeated oscillatory movements of the body. The present comprehensive review (with references) is devoted to seasickness, under the headings: possible mechanisms, movement of ships, individual predisposition, acclimatization, clinical consideration, and experimental.—M. E. Morse (Baltimore, Md.).

3526. Milhorat, A. T., Small, S. M., & Diethelm, O. *Leukocytosis during various emotional states.* *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, Chicago, 1942, 47, 779-792.—In observations on 200 psychiatric patients it was found that while there was no definite correlation

between the level of the white cell count and the specific psychiatric disease entity, nevertheless "in certain patients with an elevated white cell count the degree of leukocytosis was often related to the intensity of the psychopathologic emotion. This relation was consistent in the same subject but varied from patient to patient. The emotional reactions associated with leukocytosis were fear and panic reactions, depression with anxiety (agitation), subacute and persistent anxiety states, persistent intense resentment and excitements characterized by overactivity with fear and anxiety or with elation and anger. Leukocytosis was not observed in any cases of sadness without anxiety or of elation without anger. . . . Improvement in the emotional reactions, either spontaneous or induced by sedation, was associated with the return of the leukocyte count to normal levels."—C. K. Trueblood (Cambridge, Mass.).

3527. Peak, H. Dr. Courts on the influence of muscular tension on the lid reflex. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1942, 30, 515-517.—This discussion sets forth differences between the author's experiments in which it was shown that increase in tension is attended by increase in the amplitude of the eyelid reflex, and those reported by F. A. Courts (see XV: 1267) which fail to confirm this finding.—M. J. Zigler (Wellesley).

3528. Spiegel, E. A., & Scala, N. P. Vertical nystagmus associated with cerebellar lesions. *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, Chicago, 1942, 47, 192-193.—Abstract.

3529. Wenger, M. A. A study of physiological factors: the autonomic nervous system and the skeletal musculature. *Hum. Biol.*, 1942, 14, 69-84.—(*Biol. Abstr.* XVI: 14564).

3530. Winfield, R. H. Observations on air-sickness. *J. Laryng.*, 1942, 57, 23-25.—Winfield discusses the physiology and psychology of air-sickness, accessory factors, and treatment. Physiological adaptation to the unaccustomed labyrinthine stimuli eventually occurs in most persons. Important accessory causes are disagreement between ocular and labyrinthine sensations, constant shifting of gaze, head movements, and the vertical movement associated with low wing loading. If a person who has had air-sickness is placed in an environment to which he cannot adjust, the symptoms may recur as an escape mechanism. The pilot is rarely affected, possibly because his attention is taken up below conscious levels, and also because he can instantly counteract the movements of the plane by anticipation. The importance of active anticipation of movement is shown by the fact that some aviators become sick when flying with an automatic pilot. As drug therapy depresses cortical function, treatment is directed chiefly toward the accessory causes.—M. E. Morse (Baltimore, Md.).

3531. Wortis, H., & Maurer, W. S. "Sham rage" in man: report of cases. *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, Chicago, 1942, 47, 1071-1074. Also,

J. nerv. ment. Dis., 1942, 95, 613-618.—Abstract and discussion.

[See also abstracts 3379, 3416, 3427, 3433, 3438, 3439, 3457, 3461, 3463, 3471, 3483, 3488, 3496, 3540, 3553, 3557, 3558, 3559, 3572, 3581, 3585, 3586, 3587, 3590, 3594, 3595, 3596, 3601, 3606, 3616, 3623, 3625, 3626, 3628, 3630, 3632, 3639, 3655, 3712, 3722, 3740, 3763, 3794, 3843, 3844, 3854.]

PSYCHOANALYSIS, DREAMS, HYPNOSIS

3532. [Anon.] Glossary. *J. Parapsychol.*, 1942, 6, 75-78.—In this glossary are defined 57 of the terms most frequently used in articles on ESP appearing in this journal.—F. W. Finger (Virginia).

3533. Beigler, E. A contribution to the psychoanalysis of *déjà vu*. *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1942, 11, 165-170.—Freud and Ferenczi both described instances of *déjà vu* as "a response to an id wish which, provoked by a real situation, emerges and causes the unconscious ego to defend itself against it. In place of the repetition of an unconscious fantasy appears the sensation of *déjà vu*." In contrast to this id type, the author cites and discusses two other instances representing a superego type in which the unconscious ego defends itself against a reproach of conscience by means of *déjà vu*, with the source of danger to the ego coming from the superego.—M. H. Erickson (Eloise Hospital).

3534. Birge, W. R., & Rhine, J. B. Unusual types of persons tested for ESP. I. A professional medium. *J. Parapsychol.*, 1942, 6, 85-94.—A professional medium free-associated in response to questions, attempting to produce information pertinent to the sitter. After the associations had been culled by the experimenter to eliminate irrelevant and unidentifiable material, they were presented to the 12 sitters, who checked the correctness of the items. The critical ratio of the first series was 3.22, of the second 5.10. The medium was also tested for telepathy and clairvoyance with ESP cards. Average telepathy hits were 8.7 in 25 (chance yields 5), clairvoyance hits 5.6 in 25. In the trance state (presumably representing the emergence of a second personality) the corresponding figures were 9.1 and 5.6. Continuation of the series produced scores diminishing to chance, and later ESP series produced results entirely of a chance nature.—F. W. Finger (Virginia).

3535. Fliess, R. The metapsychology of the analyst. *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1942, 11, 211-227.—The author discusses at length in terms of psychoanalytical theory, the psychoanalyst who, in the work situation remains from beginning to end a "categorical person." The conclusion and formulation reached are: "The predominant characteristic of the analyst's work-ego (*Arbeits-ich*) consists of a special temporary displacement of cathexis (*Besetzungswandel*), at present not fully describable, between ego and superego, whereby the latter's function of critical self-observation is utilized for

the recognition of instinctual material which has transiently been acquired by identification with the patient. Thus, by virtue of its habitual faculty of practicing self-observation independent of the degree of consciousness of the material observed, the super-ego enlarges the ego's faculty of perception. By limiting its critical function to that of a 'working conscience,' it abstains at the same time from acting as daydream censor and from restricting any of the ego's abilities necessary for the work."—*M. H. Erickson* (Eloise Hospital).

3536. Freud, S. *Schriften aus dem Nachlass* (1892-1938). (Posthumous papers [1892-1938].) London: Imago Publishing Co., 1941. Pp. ix + 159. 12s. 6d.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] The first 3 contributions consist of a letter to Dr. Breuer and 2 sketches of the theory of *Studien über Hysterie*. These disclose Freud's early (1893) interest in the importance of relatively insignificant events and his realization that neither constitutional nor traumatic factors alone or in simple combination could eventuate in a neurosis, but that a specific constitutional factor had to be matched by a specific trauma. Other contributions consist of an analysis of a prophetic dream; a discussion on psychoanalysis and telepathy; an address to the members of the Verein B'nai B'rith; 3 of his writings already translated into English: *Medusa's head*, *Splitting of the ego*, and *An outline of psycho-analysis*; and the beginning of another version of his outline entitled *Some elementary lessons in psycho-analysis*. The final contribution is a page of short notes from a diary affording a glimpse of Freud's method of work.—*M. H. Erickson* (Eloise Hospital).

3537. Gibson, E. P., & Stuart, C. E. Atmospheric pressure and ESP score averages. *J. Parapsychol.*, 1942, 6, 95-100.—A survey of several studies leads to the conclusion that no significant relationship has yet been demonstrated between barometric pressure and ESP performance.—*F. W. Finger* (Virginia).

3538. Greenwood, J. A. The statistics of salience ratios. *J. Parapsychol.*, 1941, 5, 245-249.—A statistic newly introduced into ESP literature for the evaluation of certain performance curves (the scores for the different trials throughout a run) is derived and its application explained.—*J. G. Pratt* (Duke).

3539. Heimann, P. A contribution to the problem of sublimation and its relation to processes of internalization. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1942, 23, 8-17.—Sublimation is a form of discharge of the instinctual drive to creation (procreation), and certain aspects of the sublimatory processes involve unconscious fantasies related to internalized objects. The author discusses these points in terms of the detailed findings made during the course of the analysis of a 30-year old female artist.—*M. H. Erickson* (Eloise Hospital).

3540. Herold, C. M. Critical analysis of the elements of psychic functions. Part III. *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1942, 11, 187-210.—The author (see XVI: 852, 2260) concludes his critical discussion of psychoanalytic terms and their application

and proposes an "abandonment of the concept of specific drives and its replacement by the concept that, from a psychological point of view, drive in itself is nothing but nondescript biological energy directed by the individual's sense impressions, or their derivatives, to various objects and actions. It is further proposed to regard as genuine instincts only those biologically inherited mechanisms or coordinated reflexes which are ready-made directing devices inherited by the individuals of a species. This theoretical revision does not change much of our basic theory, and very little in its practice. That a new concept of undifferentiated drive can replace the old one without disturbing the whole theoretical structure is not only a sign that the foundations of psychoanalytic theory are firmly founded, but also that drive theories in themselves do not seem to be an essential factor in psychology. It explains why the theoretical unwieldiness of the metapsychology has no [serious] ill effects of our procedure. . . . By recognizing that psychology is a science of motivation and not of somatic processes, psychoanalysis is simplified and the approach to the energetic background of human functions is not confused."—*M. H. Erickson* (Eloise Hospital).

3541. Humphrey, B. M., & Pratt, J. G. A comparison of five ESP test procedures. *J. Parapsychol.*, 1941, 5, 267-292.—37 college students were given 2,001 runs in 5 widely varying ESP procedures. The pooled results of these procedures gave a critical ratio of 2.47, while a chi-square method of combining the CR's of all procedures gave a probability of .0045. The results from one matching procedure, using enclosed cards dropped through chutes, gave the largest deviation, -165 in 490 runs. With a standard deviation of 44.27, this gave a CR of 3.73. The probability, corrected for the selection of one procedure, is .001. It is concluded that ESP is evidenced in the results. The significant negative deviation and the chance results of the 4 other procedures may be attributable to the highly routinized experimental conditions which, although necessary for the purposes of the experiment, were recognizably unfavorable for the functioning of ESP.—*J. G. Pratt* (Duke).

3542. Karlan, S. C. Alcoholism and hallucinosis. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1941, 15, 64-67.—An attempt is made to note the symptoms that occur in psychotic episodes of alcoholics who had abstained over a considerable period and to study the hallucinations in such cases. 50 intemperate and 50 relatively temperate patients were compared. Of the former 38 had hallucinations during their psychotic episode; of the latter 6 were hallucinated in the auditory field. This is in contrast to nonalcoholics who develop prison psychoses. "It is probable, therefore, that hallucinosis associated with alcoholism is related to the underlying constitution and personality rather than specifically to the alcohol."—*A. Weider* (N. Y. U. Medical College).

3543. Menaker, E. The masochistic factor in the psychoanalytic situation. *Psychoanal. Quart.*,

1942, 11, 171-186.—The potentiality for masochistic reactions in analysis lies both in the transference relationship and in the actual relationship between the patient and the analyst created by the therapeutic situation. Of the transference relationship there are two aspects; its emotional content derives from the patient's past, and the patient's past experiences are relived as real in relationship to the analyst. Thus, earlier emotional patterns are repeated with full opportunity to re-establish masochistic reactions. The patient-analyst relation, on the other hand, tends to nourish the repetition compulsion and thus to bring about a neurotic masochism through its establishment of a parent-child relationship forcing submission by the patient and a giving up of defense mechanisms. 17-item bibliography.—*M. H. Erickson* (Eloise Hospital).

3544. Opler, M. K. Psychoanalytic techniques in social analysis. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1942, 15, 91-127.—The writer indicates the manner in which anthropological material and psychoanalytic concepts can contribute to the social scientist's understanding of man and his culture. The importance of social pattern in determining the psychology of a people is demonstrated in a discussion of the Ute Indians' widespread use of dream-analysis.—*F. W. Finger* (Virginia).

3545. Pope, D. H., & Pratt, J. G. Five years of the *Journal of Parapsychology*. *J. Parapsychol.*, 1942, 6, 5-19.—This article reviews the trends observed in the first 5 volumes of this journal. Most of the articles have been experimental in nature, with later volumes containing fewer but longer research reports, generally of a more technical character. Additional safeguards have been adopted, against the errors of sensory cues, statistical and clerical errors, and motivated errors. More sensitive measures of ESP than average score have been sought for (e.g. "salience"). Lower average scores have been reported in recent papers, in part due to the widened scope of testing. Finally, the amount of adverse criticism seems to have declined in the course of the 5 years.—*F. W. Finger* (Virginia).

3546. Pratt, J. G., Humphrey, B. M., & Rhine, J. B. A check on salience relations in ESP data. *J. Parapsychol.*, 1942, 6, 44-51.—The apparent fact that the degree of success in calling ESP cards correctly depends in part upon the position of the trial in the run is designated by the term "salience." An empirical check experiment is described, pointing to the conclusion that the significant salience effects already reported were not due to the method of statistical analysis used.—*F. W. Finger* (Virginia).

3547. Rhine, J. B. Terminal salience in ESP performance. *J. Parapsychol.*, 1941, 5, 183-244.—This experiment was designed to study the effect of position within a run. In earlier tests using the down through (DT) procedure, investigators had reported that subjects showed greater deviations in score from chance expectation at the ends of a run than in the middle part. In the present experi-

ment, the DT procedure was used, with the cards presented in the usual runs of 25 trials. In addition, each run was so presented that it was broken into 5 equal divisions (5 short runs of 5 trials each) called segments. A statistic was introduced, under the name of salience ratio, by which the amount of deviation shown in the end parts of each run (or segment) was compared with the deviation of the middle sections. This is a ratio of chi squares, of which the expected chance value is .667. The most interesting effect reported was a tendency for the salience ratios to vary together for the run and the segments in different parts of the experiment. The covariation between run and segment salience ratios was significant.—*J. G. Pratt* (Duke).

3548. Rhine, J. B. Evidence of precognition in the covariation of salience ratios. *J. Parapsychol.*, 1942, 6, 111-143.—51 subjects were given 2302 runs, in which the attempt was made to predict the order of cards to be shuffled 2 or 10 days later. When the predictions were checked with the cards, success was found to be not significantly above chance expectancy. A scrutiny of the salience data (comparison of success in the various segments of the runs), however, indicated extra-chance relations.—*F. W. Finger* (Virginia).

3549. Rhine, J. B., & Humphrey, B. M. A transoceanic ESP experiment. *J. Parapsychol.*, 1942, 6, 52-74.—An attempt to identify the cards in a total of 353 ESP decks at a distance of 4000 miles yielded average scores not significantly above chance expectancy. An examination of the "covariation between salience ratios" (a measure of the patterning of hits), however, leads the investigators to conclude that the percipient's responses were significantly based on extra-sensory knowledge.—*F. W. Finger* (Virginia).

3550. Saltmarsh, H. F. The nature of extra-sensory perception. *J. Parapsychol.*, 1942, 6, 101-110.—The writer posits that the psyche (distinguished from mind, which results from interaction of the psyche and the physical organism) is in cognitive contact with the environment, that "ESP is a total, unspecialized response of the psyche to the external environment." But before the information available to the psyche can be transmitted to supraliminal consciousness, "the unspecialized impression must be translated into specialized sensory terms." It is because of the loss and distortion of material during this process that ESP is not more clearly demonstrable.—*F. W. Finger* (Virginia).

3551. Stuart, C. E. An ESP test with drawings. *J. Parapsychol.*, 1942, 6, 20-43.—This article describes a method that permits the statistical evaluation of ESP experiments that make use of drawings of randomly selected objects. The method involves the matching by both agent and percipient of each stimulus drawing with each response drawing, with a preferential rank given each matching, in the absence of knowledge of the true order. An application of the technique is reported, that is

interpreted as positive evidence for the existence of ESP.—*F. W. Finger* (Virginia).

[See also abstracts 3376, 3411, 3598, 3607, 3621, 3656, 3707.]

FUNCTIONAL DISORDERS

3552. Abel, T. M., & Humphreys, E. J. Institutional biographies of unstable subnormal girls. *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1942, 46, 514-518.—6 cases, selected on the basis of their contrasting patterns of behavior, were studied intensively for 4 months. Treatment proved relatively unsuccessful. Manipulative tasks helped some, but as soon as the patients left the creative atmosphere of self-pleasing occupational therapy they became potential and actual problems for management. Psychiatric nursing care and psychotherapy are recommended.—*M. W. Kuensel* (Children's Home, Cincinnati, O.).

3553. Aiken, M. H. Psychoneuroses in the second New Zealand Expeditionary Force. *N. Z. med. J.*, 1941, 40, 345-358.—Functional nervous diseases comprised between 25 and 29% of all medical cases aboard hospital ships carrying 628 soldier patients from the Middle East. In treatment, segregation was avoided, reassurance was given as to physical fitness, and an effort was made to convince the patient that the cause of the ailment was not cowardice, but rather an overdeveloped sense of duty in conflict with instinct. Of a group of 55 neurotics selected for study, half were over 35, and the largest age group was the 40 years-and-over. Length of service was no deterrent to neurosis, about 60% having spent 18 months or longer in the army.—*E. S. Primoff* (U. S. Employment Service).

3554. Allen, E. B. Psychiatric disorders in forty men teachers. *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, Chicago, 1942, 47, 514-515.—Abstract.

3555. Alves, C. R. Importância da biotipologia para os estudos neuro-psiquiátricos. (Importance of biotipology in neuro-psychiatric studies.) *Arch. Serv. Assist. Psicopat. S. Paulo*, 1941, 6, 107-132.—Explanatory comment is given about several constitutional schools, including those of Viola, Pende, Sigaud, and Kretschmer. When the system of Barbára-Berardinelli is applied to 108 schizophrenics, the "extensive-line" type, related to Kretschmer's leptosomes, is found to predominate (42%); while there are 36% "normal-lines" (athletics), and 22% "short-lines" (pyknics). Extensive-lines predominate among catatonics and hebephrenics, normal-lines predominate in the paranoid and simple forms. Those getting total relief through shock were mostly catatonic or simple, but of those getting some relief from cardiazol, the percentages were about equal for all body types.—*E. S. Primoff* (U. S. Employment Service).

3556. Arieff, A. J., & Rothman, D. B. Psychiatric inventory of one hundred cases of indecent exposure. *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, Chicago, 1942, 47, 495-496.—Abstract.

3557. Betz, B. J. Somatology of the schizophrenic patient. *Hum. Biol.*, 1942, 14, 21-47; 192-234.—The somatic structure of 193 schizophrenic women was compared with that of 32 non-psychotic controls, and the differences in psychiatric status between patients of different somatic structure was investigated. The schizophrenics were significantly smaller than the controls, and their pulse rate was more variable. The asthenic type was more common, the pyknic type less common in schizophrenic patients than in non-schizophrenics. The syntonik personality was found least frequently in asthenics, most frequently in pyknics. The schizoid personality was found least frequently in the intermediate habitus and most frequently in the pyknic habitus. The asthenic habitus was associated with more serious mental defects and deterioration, the pyknic, with high frequency of hallucinations and delusions.—*W. E. Kappauf* (Princeton).

3558. Betzendahl, W. Über das psychische Altern. (On psychological aging.) *Z. ges. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1939, 167, 127-132.—In an analysis of the psychological aspects of aging, the author discourages the belief that senility is simply a pathological process, and a senile disorder merely the result of biological deficiencies. In showing the significance of psychogenic components and sociological factors in involutional and senile psychoses, he describes the materialistic egotism of old persons as a self-protecting mechanism against the fear of imminent biological and social impotence, or at least, against the tendency to retrospective sentimentality. If the process of aging is not balanced by wisdom and dispassionate reflection, it may lead to a variety of psychopathological reactions characterized by jealousy and sexual envy in the female, and by fearful pseudo-dementia in the male.—*F. J. Kallmann* (New York State Psychiatric Institute).

3559. Bischof, G. Die erblichen Beziehungen der Psychosen des Rückbildungsalters. (The genetic relationships of involutional psychoses.) *Z. ges. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1939, 167, 105-116.—Reference is made to many individual case reports of familial incidence observed in Alzheimer's disease, paralysis agitans, senile dementia, and Pick's disease. Emphasis is also placed on Luxenburger's observation of two one-egg twin pairs equally affected by Parkinson's disease. The author admits, however, that most of the essential genetic research in these disease groups is still to be done.—*F. J. Kallmann* (New York State Psychiatric Institute).

3560. Boisen, A. T. The form and content of schizophrenic thinking. *Psychiatry*, 1942, 5, 23-33.—Contrary to accepted psychiatric views of affective losses, the schizophrenic experience begins with an intense preoccupation with the personal situation and intense emotions, which render it closely related to the anxiety state. In the initial stages of schizophrenic thinking, ideas seem to come from without with a vividness and rapidity that cause non-critical acceptance, leading to a semblance of incoherence in attempted communication. Paranoid

construction may follow, or there may occur hebephrenic fragmentation of ideas. There is a reversal of the ordinary course of development of thought and language from feeling, concreteness, and perception in the direction of reasoning, differentiation, and abstraction, with a persistence of use of terms of the higher order of abstraction. This then leads to a proliferation of meanings outstripping symbols so that new ideas come crowding in upon the patient for which conventional language is inadequate. The author discusses these points in relation to the experience of the personality undergoing a schizophrenic disturbance. 31-item footnote bibliography.—*M. H. Erickson* (Eloise Hospital).

3561. Brain, W. R. Brain and mind; the philosophical approach to psychiatry. *Lancet*, 1941, 240, 745-746.—The author discusses psychophysical parallelism, interactionism, and the problem of physical and mental causes of mental disorders. "At one extreme the physical coordinate will be large and the mental small, as in general paralysis. At the other extreme the reverse will be the case, and we should speak of the disorder as psychogenic, while still not omitting to look for physical contributory factors." In the spirit of scientific nominalism "psychological medicine, without being committed to any view of the relation of mind and brain, must maintain its autonomy as a science and its right to use whatever concepts seem to it valid and valuable. . . . The field for cooperation between neurology and psychiatry on this basis is wide, and it will be found that more concepts are applicable to both than has sometimes been thought."—*C. K. Trueblood* (Cambridge Mass.).

3562. Brock, S., & Wiesel, B. Derealization and depersonalization: their occurrence in organic and psychogenic states. *Dis. nerv. Syst.*, 1942, 3, 139-149.—"Derealization and depersonalization are symptomatic of disturbance in the highest integrations of consciousness. They occur in a variety of conditions. Cases are described which support the stand that these states (like unconsciousness) are ascribable to a variety of causes, some psychogenic, others organic. This statement of multiple causation is at variance with the views expressed by psychoanalysts who stress the neurotic (psychogenic) nature of these symptoms."—*C. E. Henry* (Western Reserve).

3563. Brockhausen, K. Erbbiologische Untersuchungen depressiver Psychosen des Rückbildungsalters. (Genetic studies of depressive involutional psychoses.) *Z. ges. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1939, 167, 116.—The genealogical findings in 201 female cases of involutional depression are in agreement with the theory of Schnitzberger that depressive psychoses, occurring in the involutional period for the first and only time, represent etiologically a separate group which should be distinguished from the periodically recurrent form of involutional melancholia. Except for a slight increase in the familial taint figures for schizophrenia, the author found no genetic evidence for the assumption that the simple type of involu-

tional depression is allied to the disease groups of manic-depressive psychosis or true schizophrenia.—*F. J. Kallmann* (New York State Psychiatric Institute).

3564. Brussel, J. A., & Hitch, K. S. The Rorschach method and its uses in military psychiatry. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1942, 16, 3-29.—The Rorschach findings and the clinical diagnoses of 50 routine cases at the Fort Dix Station Hospital were compared. Essential agreement was found in 98% of the cases. The authors conclude that the Rorschach test is a valuable tool for the investigation of personality problems in military personnel. A detailed summary is presented of the technique, scoring, and interpretation of the Rorschach test, as well as the main findings in normals and psychiatric disorders.—*E. H. Rodnick* (Worcester State Hospital).

3565. Bürger-Printz, H. Beitrag zur Frage: Dementia precox im kindlichen Alter. (Contribution to the question of dementia precox in childhood.) *Nervenarzt*, 1940, 13, 301-312.—This is a report of a girl, 18 years old, who presents a stationary defect condition not quite typical of schizophrenia. Mental peculiarities were noticed at 6 years. The author discusses the difficulty of differential diagnosis in such cases between schizophrenia, feeble-mindedness, and an organic psychosis, particularly the residual of an epidemic encephalitis. An important consideration is whether the person has reached the limit of his capacities and thus represents a finished product, or whether his development was broken off by disease. The resulting personality types are different.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore, Md.).

3566. Cameron, D. E. Studies in senile nocturnal delirium. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1941, 15, 47-53.—The importance of darkness rather than fatigue is emphasized in patients developing the dark room delirium. 16 patients suffering from various degrees of nocturnal delirium were examined for memory of objects after being blindfolded. A rise in blood pressure occurred in 8 out of 10 patients. All were found to suffer from severe impairment of their capacity to retain what they had registered. The delirium "may be based upon an inability to maintain a spatial image without the assistance of a repeated visualization."—*A. Weider* (N. Y. U. Medical College).

3567. Campbell, C. M. Selective service system: psychiatric notes on selectees and their families. *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, Chicago, 1942, 47, 1079-1082. Also, *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1942, 95, 625-628.—Abstract and discussion.

3568. Cavalcanti, L. Educação e loucura. (Education and insanity.) *Arch. Brasil. Hig. ment.*, 1942, 13, 16-19.—"To educate is to orient the mind in the appreciation of the adjustments that one may be called upon to make in the conflicts of life." Every child should be given a careful individual study, and his occupation should be chosen in the light of a scientific knowledge of his aptitudes. Maladjust-

ment is the source of some mental disorders.—T. V. Moore (Catholic University of America).

3569. Clardy, E. R., Goldensohn, L. N., & Levine, K. Schizophrenic-like reactions in children; preliminary report: studies by electroencephalography, pneumoencephalography, and psychological tests. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1941, 15, 100-116.—7 children, varying in age from 9 to 13 years, showing schizophrenic-like reactions were observed continuously over a period of 3 to 7 years. The psychological tests used were Binet, Weigl Object Sorting and Color Form Sorting Tests, Vigotsky Blocks, Kohs Block Designs, and Rorschach. 5 of the 7 cases showed evidence of organic diseases of the brain, probably on a hypoplastic basis, as judged by the pneumoencephalograms. All 7 revealed the presence of slow waves in the electroencephalograms, while only one case was adjudged organic on Rorschach interpretation. No definite conclusions can be proposed regarding the problem of schizophrenia in children.—A. Weider (N. Y. U. Medical College).

3570. De Natale, F. J. Psychotic manifestations associated with pernicious anemia. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1941, 15, 143-158.—5 cases of pernicious anemia with mental symptoms indicate that no specific type of mental disorder is associated with this malady. "The anemia, per se, may be considered only as a stimulating or aggravating factor in the production of the psychosis; onset of the mental symptoms does not appear to bear any definite relation to the physical disorder." Symptom complexes more usually encountered are characterized by irritability, suspiciousness, ideas of reference, and well-defined paranoid feelings.—A. Weider (N. Y. U. Medical College).

3571. Dimitrijević, D. T. Zur Frage der Sprachrestitutionen bei der Aphasie der Polyglotten. (Speech restitution in aphasic polyglots.) *Z. ges. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1940, 168, 277-281.—This case of a 60-year old Jewess is reported as another exception to Pitres' law, that aphasic polyglots in the reparative stage regain first the command of that language which was native and most familiar to them at the time of impairment. Up to the age of 34 the patient had lived in Sofia, speaking Bulgarian as well as Yiddish. Following her removal to Belgrade she learned Serbian and forgot the Bulgarian language almost completely. However, the restitution of a complete aphasia, which was caused by repeated hemorrhages and lasted several months, extended, in addition to the native Yiddish, to the Bulgarian language which had not been spoken for 25 years and never had been of any emotional significance to the patient, while she remained unable to speak Serbian again. The explanation of this reparation of a forgotten and unwanted second language is seen in its close association with the actual native language, Yiddish.—F. J. Kallmann (New York State Psychiatric Institute).

3572. Elliott, H. E. Comparison of nonpsychotic women with schizophrenics with respect to body type, signs of autonomic imbalance and menstrual

history. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1941, 15, 17-22.—A control group of 100 nonpsychotic young women (15-35 years) is compared to an equal number of women patients. Mean age for controls is 26½ years, for the schizophrenics, 27 years. The author's findings reaffirm Kretschmer's conception of the correlation between physiques and types of mental disorder. The greater number of symptoms of autonomic imbalance and of aperidomenorrhea in the psychotic group than in the nonpsychotic group, leads the investigator to believe that the soma does not function as efficiently in schizophrenic women.—A. Weider (N. Y. U. Medical College).

3573. Flumerfelt, J. M., & Keys, B. L. Personality in cases of psychosomatic disorders. *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, Chicago, 1942, 47, 699-700.—Abstract.

3574. Fowler, E. P., Jr. Non-surgical treatment for deafness. *Laryngoscope*, St Louis, 1942, 52, 204-217.—The author discusses general principles and practical experiences in the management of the deafened. In particular he emphasizes psychotherapy and the need of a proper psychological approach to the individual patient and his deafness. "A great many chronic cases of long standing conscientiously returned for treatments, convinced that they were materially helped, in spite of the fact that there was no significant change in their threshold audiograms. The good done was in the management of the patient as a whole. . . . On the other hand, it was found difficult to manage the patients unless some specific treatment was given. They would keep their appointments for lip-reading lessons if they also received injections which they believed were of benefit."—C. K. Trueblood (Cambridge, Mass.).

3575. Fox, H. Somatic symbolization versus psychosomatic dualism. *Psychiatry*, 1942, 5, 7-13.—Psychiatric notes on 600 patients were reviewed to determine the extent to which the recognition of certain psychopathological patterns contributed to a more effective understanding of the various physical complaints which brought in the patient, with special attention to those complaints in which part of the body was used as one of the terms in a system of symbolic reference to dynamic forces in the personal life. Case material is cited and discussed to clarify each of the following 7 psychopathological patterns to which the physical complaints were found to belong: "physical complaints as primarily a substitute or screen for personal issues which the patient is unwilling fully to recognize; hypochondriacal preoccupation with a certain part of the body which has become the focus for disturbing personal issues of one sort or another; sensations representing actual physiological alterations occurring as part of the expression of emotional tension and anxiety; physical complaints representing the topical expression of a general feeling of anxiety or insecurity; complaints representing the topical expression of a sweeping and more or less well organized depressive affective state; physical complaining significant

largely as an illustration of lifelong habits of self-observation; and, more or less conscious emphasis of physical complaints as a means to social gain."—*M. H. Erickson* (Eloise Hospital).

3576. Frank, J. D. The contributions of topological and vector psychology to psychiatry. *Psychiatry*, 1942, 5, 15-22.—The author reviews various concepts of topological and vector psychology particularly relevant to psychiatry together with a brief discussion of their relation to current psychiatric thought. Emphasis is placed upon the need, in systematically explaining behavior, to include all of the facts influencing the person at a given moment, a totality termed life space; its degrees of reality; its dynamic properties with tension systems, valences, and vectors; and the personality problems these create. The chief significance of topological and vector psychology lies in its experimental technique and results based upon the principle of successive approximation, and current experimental work is cited in discussion. Topological and vector psychology stands on common ground with psychobiology and psychoanalysis in utilizing only psychobiological concepts to describe psychobiological data, coordinating its concepts to the level of integration with which they deal, and in stressing social, environmental, and personality factors. 21-item footnote bibliography.—*M. H. Erickson* (Eloise Hospital).

3577. Friess, C., & Nelson, M. J. Psychoneurotics 5 years later. *Amer. J. med. Sci.*, 1942, 203, 539-558.—In a general medical clinic 269 consecutive patients with the diagnosis of psychoneurosis were reinvestigated after the lapse of 5 years. 25% had coexisting major organic disease at the time of the original interview. By far the most complaints were referred to the nervous system or the body as a whole, followed by those referred to the gastrointestinal tract. In 2/3 of the cases the complaint remained fixed. At the end of 5 years, 40% of the patients showed no change in psychiatric status, 22.5% were improved, 18% were worse. Suggestions are made for the care of psychoneurotic outpatients. Shunting a troublesome case from one clinic to another adds to the cost of care and jeopardizes the chance of cure. He should have only one doctor. An internist with adequate training and a suitable clinic organization can, in a few concentrated interviews, make the patient's life more tolerable, although the basic attitude and behavior pattern, when once established, remain unchanged.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore, Md.).

3578. Gardella, L. I. The idiot speaks. *Train. Sch. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 47-54.—A supervising nurse describes the daily life of 105 idiots living in a state colony. Activities found beneficial include a daily bath, a later evening meal, a later bedtime, supervised play, more exercise, and pre-kindergarten school work.—*M. W. Kuenzel* (Children's Home, Cincinnati, O.).

3579. Gibb, A. S. In search of sanity. New York: Farrar & Rinehart, 1942. Pp. 556. \$5.00.—

The purpose of this book is to study scientifically how we, as normal human beings, do and can deal with the problems that confront us in our everyday life.—(Courtesy *Publishers' Weekly*).

3580. Glover, E. Notes on the psychological effects of war conditions on the civilian population. III. The "Blitz." *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1942, 23, 17-37.—The author continues his study (see XV: 5144) by discussing in detail such factors as blitz conditions, environmental settings, raid-shock, post-raid conditions, and follows this with detailed clinical accounts. The following summary of principle conclusions is presented: The original fears of mass neurosis were unfounded, and a no-neurosis myth is in process of formation. The actual incidence of pathological reactions to air raids could have been anticipated by an assessment of predisposing and precipitating factors. Shock reactions could be divided into clinical symptom formations and social reactions. The actual traumatic factors most frequently observed were direct hits and injuries or severe bombing over a prolonged period, or, in mild cases, severe blasts followed by physical injury. The predisposing factor most commonly observed was that of chronic mental disturbance. Certain post-raid conditions such as prolonged burial under debris, poor rescue organization, disruptions of social services, the family and economic situations acted as aggravating and even as precipitating factors. Psychoanalytic study disclosed anxiety factors as most important. Typical Service and civilian cases showed no essential etiological differences.—*M. H. Erickson* (Eloise Hospital).

3581. Goddard, H. H. In defense of the Kallikak study. *Science*, 1942, 95, 574-576.—The author points out and corrects certain errors and answers adverse criticisms which have appeared in books dealing with his study of the Kallikak family.—*F. A. Mole, Jr.* (Connecticut).

3582. Gottlieb, B. S. Prognosis of hebephrenia; a study of onset and clinical manifestations. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1941, 15, 54-63.—100 cases of unmistakable hebephrenic schizophrenia were analyzed from the standpoint of potential prognostic indications. The author presents a more complete clinical syndrome which consists of a prodromal period which may be of insidious or of acute nature, followed by an acute stage of the disease, a stationary stage, and a chronic stage. Recovery or improvement may follow the acute or stationary stages; cases of acute onset show a greater recovery rate. Symptomatology proved of no significance for prognosis.—*A. Weider* (N. Y. U. Medical College).

3583. Gralnick, A. Folie à deux—the psychosis of association; a review of 103 cases and the entire English literature, with case presentations. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1942, 16, 230-263.—This disorder is a psychiatric entity characterized by the transference of delusional ideas or abnormal behavior from one person to others who have been in close association with the primarily affected patient. It is classified according to 4 main types: imposed, simultaneous,

communicated, and inducted. The most prevalent types, the imposed and the communicated, are differentiated by the degree to which the recipient elaborates and incorporates the delusional system of the primary agent into his own personality structure. In the 103 cases examined the order of frequency of combinations was: sister-sister (40 cases), husband-wife (26 cases), mother-child (24 cases), and brother-brother (11 cases). The imposed type was most prevalent (61 cases), followed by the communicated (24 cases). The main factors in these cases were length of association, dominance-submission, type of familial relationship, prepsychotic personality, sex and age, persecutory and religious delusions, and homosexual desires. Possible etiological factors are discussed. The disorder is considered as evidence for the importance of environmental factors. Bibliography.—E. H. Rodnick (Worcester State Hospital).

3584. Grant, W. T. Visual disturbances following head injury. *Calif. West. Med.*, 1941, 55, 298-301.—"Injury of the visual cortex produces a wide variety of signs and symptoms, sometimes with dissociation for color, appreciation of movement, and for form. Many patients with vague but persistent difficulty in reading, following head injury, have a cortical lesion in the visual association areas. Formerly the tendency was to attribute the complaints to a neurosis if no eye muscle imbalance could be found."—J. E. Zerga (U. S. Employment Service).

3585. Haggard, H. W., & Jellinek, E. M. Alcohol explored. New York: Doubleday, Doran, 1942. Pp. viii + 297. \$2.75.—This book, written primarily for the layman, constitutes a systematic survey of the established facts essential to a general public understanding of alcohol in its physiological, social, and economic implications. Chapter headings are: the alcohol problem defined; what the world drinks and how much; what happens to alcohol in the body; alcohol and behavior, immediate effects; inebriety; the bodily diseases of chronic alcoholism; alcoholic mental diseases; the outlook. The authors conclude that alcohol as a problem calls for a conscious effort to prevent immoderate use and addiction, to secure rehabilitation of addicts and excessive drinkers, and to promote purposeful education of the public on the effects of excessive use based upon established facts rather than on fanatical or moralistic attitudes. Nor should education against immoderate use be limited to schools, but society as a whole should be led to understand the problem to permit educational, social, medical, and legislative measures that are based upon our present knowledge. Unanswered is the question of why some persons become excessive drinkers and some addicts, and the answer to this, the authors feel, will constitute the major part of the understanding of the entire alcohol problem. 11-page bibliography of selected chapter references and a 9-page index.—M. H. Erickson (Eloise Hospital).

3586. Halperin, S. L., & Curtis, G. M. Anhidrotic ectodermal dysplasia associated with mental de-

ficiency. *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1942, 46, 459-463.—Data indicate that the gene responsible for dysplasia has a depressing influence on the mentality. Thus lowered mental status should be considered a feature of the clinical syndrome. A factorial analysis of available sibships containing affected males yields adequate statistical evidence to support the hypothesis of sex-linked recessive inheritance suggested by the literature.—M. W. Kuenzel (Children's Home, Cincinnati, O.).

3587. Heath, S. R., Jr. Rail-walking performance as related to mental age and etiological type among the mentally retarded. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1942, 55, 240-247.—Two 9 ft. long rails, one 4 and one 2 in. wide, and one 6 ft. long rail, 1 in. wide, were used. S was tested in his stocking feet, and speed was not considered. 170 boys with exogenous (non-hereditary) and endogenous (hereditary) feeble-mindedness were tested. The mean MA and mean CA were 7.4 and 22.1 years for the former and 8.3 and 15.7 years for the latter. The mean motor score was 81.4 ± 37.4 for the former and 23.2 ± 16.4 for the latter, with a critical ratio of 11.1. The correlation between MA and weighted motor score was 0 for the former and .66 for the latter.—D. E. Johannsen (Skidmore).

3588. Hulbert, N. G. Organic diseases presenting as psychological disturbances. *Lancet*, 1942, 242, 614-615.—After a discussion of 7 case histories the author presents the following conclusions: "Disease by direct action on the nervous system may produce a psychological disorder. Disease is of itself a psychological stress, except where it provides an escape from difficulties: hypertension, for example, often gives rise to an anxiety state. It is possible that psychological stress may cause some organic disorders, such as peptic ulceration. Lack of psychological balance may aggravate an organic disorder, such as pulmonary tuberculosis, or exaggerate organic symptoms and signs. Psychological disorders may present physical symptoms and signs, such as hysterical paralyses. Finally, psychological disorder and organic disease may be present independently in the same patient. . . . The patients in this short series illustrate the risk of over-attention to the psychological aspect of an illness."—C. K. Trueblood (Cambridge, Mass.).

3589. Jefferson, G. Cairns, H., & others. Discussion on rehabilitation after injuries to the central nervous system. *Proc. R. Soc. Med.*, 1942, 35, 295-308.—"The proper use of the psychologist is that he should give reports on cases of head injury in much the same way that reports are given by other specialists, such as the radiologist and pathologist. Whilst it is often instructive to know the intelligence quotient of a patient, it is more important for our purpose to assess his character, his emotional qualities (inasmuch as all aspects of intellectual activity may be interfered with by emotional disturbance), his recognition of values, his reactions to problems, his aims in life. In the more serious injuries, where some degree of traumatic dementia has occurred, the psychiatrist's

experience will fortify us in estimating the degree of mental damage."—*J. E. Zerga* (U. S. Employment Service).

3590. Jensch, K. Untersuchungen über die prämorbid Persönlichkeit Encephalitis epidemica-Kranker und die genealogische Zusammensetzung ihrer engeren biologischen Familie. (Studies on the prepsychotic personality of patients affected by epidemic encephalitis and the genealogy of their closest blood relations.) *Z. ges. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1940, 168, 183-213.—By including headaches, anemia, dysplastic physique, and left-handedness in the criteria for physical or mental abnormality, the author felt justified in classifying 75% of the prepsychotic personality types of 93 patients, affected by epidemic encephalitis between the ages of 5 and 60, as minus variants. He also found, in contradistinction to most of the previous investigators, an increased frequency of somatic and psychopathologic anomalies among the parents, siblings, and children of the degenerate index cases. His conclusion is that the occurrence of epidemic encephalitis is favored by constitutional inferiority, and that many postencephalitic behaviour disorders are explained by inherited deficiencies in the pre-morbid personality of the affected individuals.—*F. J. Kallmann* (New York State Psychiatric Institute).

3591. Jervis, G. A. Recent progress in the study of mental deficiency mongolism; a review of the literature of the last decade. *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1942, 46, 467-481.—The literature since 1928 is reviewed under the headings of incidence, symptoms, pathology, laboratory findings, etiology, and treatment. 146 references.—*M. W. Kuenzel* (Children's Home, Cincinnati, O.).

3592. Jervis, G. A. Familial mental deficiency akin to amaurotic idiocy and gargoylism; an apparently new type. *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, Chicago, 1942, 47, 943-961.—"Six cases of an apparently new type of familial mental deficiency are described. The clinical features consist of severe idiocy, stunted growth, characteristic facies, and peculiar changes in the bones of the skull. Pathologically, there is ubiquitous swelling of the nerve cells with cytoplasmic infiltration of lipoid granules. The relation of this condition to juvenile amaurotic idiocy and gargoylism is discussed. Differences are indicated which appear to justify a separation of this type of mental deficiency. It is pointed out, however, that amaurotic idiocy, gargoylism, and the condition in the cases here reported show obvious similarities which warrant inclusion in the same group of diseases. Pathogenesis of this condition is discussed, the morbid process being considered localized lipoidosis. From the etiologic aspect, the disease is considered to be genetically determined, and, probably, inherited as a recessive."—*C. K. Trueblood* (Cambridge, Mass.).

3593. Jones, M., & Lewis, A. Effort syndrome. *Lancet*, 1941, 240, 813-818.—The authors report a detailed psychiatric study of 200 soldier cases,

diagnosed as effort syndrome and admitted during 12 months to an emergency hospital, designated as a center for the treatment of effort syndrome. Among other matters, they consider the physiological and psychological phenomena of the syndrome, that is, breathlessness, palpitation, and other symptoms of excessive effort; the physiological and psychological mechanisms; the external and internal causes; and the nature, treatment, prognosis, and outcome of the disorder. "Effort syndrome is not a homogeneous group from any clinical standpoint, though administratively and practically there are excellent reasons for delimiting it. The syndrome is, however, in its setting, causes, and form, a neurotic one. This is not to say that it is mainly a psychogenic disorder. Neurosis, like all mental disorders, can be in considerable measure physiogenic (as post-encephalitic obsessional neurosis, . . . post-concussional personality disorder illustrate), but it does have to exhibit disturbances of function at a high level of integration—i.e., psychological disturbances—and its symptoms must not be such as can properly be attributed to definite and recognizable organic disease. In this sense effort syndrome is a neurosis."—*C. K. Trueblood* (Cambridge, Mass.).

3594. Juda, A. Neue psychiatrisch-genealogische Untersuchungen an Hilfsschulzwillingen und ihren Familien. I. Die Zwillingsprobanden und ihre Partner. (New psychiatric genealogical studies on special school twins and their families. I. The twin index cases and their partners.) *Z. ges. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1939, 166, 365-452.—Of 392 mentally retarded twin index cases collected from 20,212 pupils of ungraded classes, 8% were instrumental, 36% premature, 16% asphyctic, 48.2% underweight, and 5.4% illegitimate births. The ratio of first-born to second-born was 195 to 182, that of one-egg to two-egg pairs, 79 to 313, which later differs considerably from the expected ratio of 1 to 3. Of the monozygotic pairs classified as endogenous cases, 100% were found concordant for mental deficiency, and 90% were similar even in the form and degree of their defects. Since the concordance rate for the dizygotic twin pairs was only 45%, the author concludes that every person inheriting the predisposition to mental deficiency is bound to manifest the defect phenotypically.—*F. J. Kallmann* (New York State Psychiatric Institute).

3595. Juda, A. Neue psychiatrisch-genealogische Untersuchungen an Hilfsschulzwillingen und ihren Familien. II. Die Kollateralen. (New psychiatric genealogical studies on special school twins and their families. II. The collateral relatives.) *Z. ges. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1940, 168, 448-491.—In an analysis of the intellectual, social, and reproductive status of 1623 siblings and 406 half-siblings of 392 mentally retarded twins, selected from ungraded classes, the corrected rates for the frequency of mental deficiency (including borderline cases) were as follows: 23.4% in the half-siblings, 35.9% in the full siblings, 54.4% in the dizygotic co-twins, and 86.1% in the monozygotic co-twins. The difference between

siblings and two-egg twin partners is taken as an indication that in addition to heredity as the most frequent cause, birth injuries play a significant rôle in the production of mental defects. No definite explanation could be found for the fact that the mental deficiency rates for the half-siblings vary from 13.5 to 32% according to whether they have a common father or a common mother.—*F. J. Kallmann* (New York State Psychiatric Institute).

3596. *Juda, A. Neue psychiatrisch-genealogische Untersuchungen an Hilfsschulzwillingen und ihren Familien. III. Aszendenz und Deszendenz.* (New psychiatric genealogical studies on special school twins and their families. III. Ancestors and descendants.) *Z. ges. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1940, 168, 804-826.—In this last section of the author's report on the kinships of 392 mentally retarded twin index cases, 34% of the 716 parents available for study were classified as mentally defective, with an insufficiently explained excess of affected mothers over affected fathers; and 27.6% of the twin index cases' children, one third of which were born illegitimately. Equally increased ratios for the parents, but higher rates for the fathers than for the mothers, were found regarding psychopathic personality, criminality, alcoholism, and epilepsy, while there was no increase in the frequency of schizophrenia or manic-depressive psychosis. The mental deficiency figures for the different sibship groups varied from 27.0 to 67.5% according to whether the parents were both normal or both mentally defective. The author is firm in her belief that recessive rather than dominant or sex-linked genes predominate in the inheritance of true mental deficiency.—*F. J. Kallmann* (New York State Psychiatric Institute).

3597. *Kant, O. The problem of psychogenic precipitation in schizophrenia.* *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1942, 16, 341-350.—The types of psychogenic precipitating factors recognizable in 56 of 161 schizophrenic patients were investigated. The group selected consisted of 29 recovered, 11 highly-improved, and 16 deteriorated patients. Psychogenic factors of an objectively extraordinary nature were found in only 3 cases, all of whom were in the recovered group. Precipitating factors of a chronic type were 5 times as frequent in the recovered as in the deteriorated group. Acute factors prevailed in the deteriorated group, even though the absolute number was small. The types of psychogenic factors involved showed distinct qualitative differences between the recovered and deteriorated groups, with the highly-improved occupying an intermediary position. Overstrain (frustrations) and externally precipitated conflict situations predominated in the recovered group. Exogenous conflicts, single events, particularly of a symbolic nature, and sudden loss of rapport were most characteristic for the deteriorated group. The conclusion is drawn that psychogenic precipitating factors are most significant in the recovered group, both from the qualitative and quantitative viewpoints. The basic difficulty in deteriorated patients is a

reflection of discordancy at a biological level.—*E. H. Rodnick* (Worcester State Hospital).

3598. *Kaufman, M. R. Factors in psychotherapy: a psychoanalytic evaluation.* *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1941, 15, 117-142.—The author asks that the therapist evaluate the procedures he employs, attempt an etiological diagnosis of the problems he meets, and plan such psychotherapeutic measures as will meet the needs of his patient. Therapies aimed at symptoms are differentiated from those aimed at causes. The therapist should be aware of the mechanism of the therapy employed, at all times.—*A. Weider* (N. Y. U. Medical College).

3599. *Kehrer, F. Die krankhaften psychischen Störungen der Rückwandlungsjahre vom klinischen Standpunkt aus.* (The clinical features of mental disorders in the involutional and senile periods.) *Z. ges. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1939, 167, 35-78.—In this comprehensive account of involutional and senile disorders various suggestions are made for a new system of classification. The mental anomalies occurring in the involutional and senile periods are divided into the 3 main categories of conditions which are coincidental, directly related, or indirectly related to the given age groups. The group of presenile psychoses is eliminated, while Alzheimer's disease is grouped together with Parkinson's disease and Huntington's chorea. Particular emphasis is placed on the prevention of involutional psychoses by eugenic measures, and a systematic fight against the preconceived notions which by "mass suggestion" postulate a biological inferiority of older persons and an irresistible morbid effect of aging.—*F. J. Kallmann* (New York State Psychiatric Institute).

3600. *Kleist, K., Leonhard, K., & Schwab, H. Die Katatonie auf Grund katamnestischer Untersuchungen. III Teil. Formen und Verläufe der eigentlichen Katatonie.* (Catatonia on the basis of catamnesic studies. Part III. Forms and clinical developments of true catatonia.) *Z. ges. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1940, 168, 535-586.—The results of catamnesic investigations of 104 schizophrenic cases diagnosed as catatonic before 1926 and classified as unimproved after a period of more than 10 years, were as follows: 47 extremely deteriorated, 14 moderately defective, and 43 deceased without clinical improvement. The proportion of consistently catatonic cases to those in which the psychomotor symptoms had partially or completely disappeared was 83 to 21, or 79.8 to 20.2%. The typical forms of catatonia, and especially the hypokinetic and negativistic forms as distinguished from the parakinetic, stereotyped-overactive, manneristic and mixed ones, were found to have been predominantly progressive, and the atypical forms predominantly remittent and generally milder. Only 65.5% of the cases showed a definite tendency to progression. It is concluded that catatonia is to be considered a syndrome rather than a nosological entity.—*F. J. Kallmann* (New York State Psychiatric Institute).

3601. Lang, T. Fünfter Beitrag zur Frage nach der genetischen Bedingtheit der Homosexualität. (Fifth contribution to the question of the genetic determination of homosexuality.) *Z. ges. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1940, 170, 663-671.—Since the findings in a newly collected material of 260 male homosexuals correspond to the results obtained by the author in all of his previous surveys, they are offered as strong additional evidence for the hypothesis that certain homosexual individuals of phenotypically male sex are reversed females. The sex ratio found in the siblings of the new index cases is 100 : 136, showing again a marked excess of boys over girls. This excess increases in proportion to the age of the index cases and prevails also in a group of 7 homosexuals who happen to be twins. Of the co-twins six are boys and only one is a girl.—F. J. Kallmann (New York State Psychiatric Institute).

3602. Lentino, P. Contribuição ao estudo do autismo. (Contribution to the study of autism.) *Arch. Serv. Assist. Psicopat. S. Paulo*, 1941, 6, 237-242.—In autism, the libido regresses to the childhood state of incestuous self-love, creating the basis for loss of reality. Autism is classified into: transitory or permanent, partial or total, and superficial or profound. In schizophrenia, autism is permanent, total, and profound; in paranoia, it is profound but almost never total.—E. S. Primoff (U. S. Employment Service).

3603. Lewis, A., & Slater, E. Neurosis in soldiers: a follow-up study. *Lancet*, 1942, 242, 496-498.—"At two hospitals for the treatment of neurosis a group of soldiers who on return to the Army after treatment were still on full duty some months later were compared with a group of those who had subsequently to be discharged from the Army. . . . The traits which were found with significantly greater frequency in men who proved unsuitable for military duty were: a history of mental disturbance, including neurosis, in parents or siblings; unsatisfactory work record prior to enlistment; psychopathic traits of personality; symptoms of the present illness before enlistment; resentment or strong dislike of Army life; onset of the illness without its having been precipitated by exposure to bombardment, continuous danger, and other stresses of active service; querulous hypochondriasis; fugue or amnesia; surly or paranoid attitude. While the fewer of these attributes a patient has the greater the likelihood of his remaining in the Army. . . . the intensity with which each such attribute has been exhibited, its nature, and the favorable attributes also discovered, must be taken fully into account in each case."—C. K. Trueblood (Cambridge, Mass.).

3604. Lidz, T. The amnesic syndrome. *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, Chicago, 1942, 47, 588-605.—"The amnesic syndrome, in three grades of severity but limited to patients in whom the memory deficit was the predominant feature and not part of a more sweeping disorganization, is described. . . . The major manifestations of the syndrome—passivity, confabulation, disorientation, loss of 'time

sense,' and difficulties in altering the orientative set (*Einstellungsstörung*)—appear as consequences of the disruption of integrated behavior when the past is not freely available. The hypothesis is offered that both retrogressive deficits and inability to deal with transient events can be understood as part of the difficulty in freely evoking past experiences. Utilization of post-traumatic events is most seriously disturbed because they are not met by the background of past experience essential to full perception." 14 references.—C. K. Trueblood (Cambridge, Mass.).

3605. Lion, E. G. Anancastic depressions. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1942, 95, 730-738.—A study of 16 patients with anancastic personalities revealed the following common characteristics: indecision, superstitious beliefs and morbid doubts, perfectionism and meticulousness, intolerance, self-sufficiency, perplexity, anxious moods, and rigidity of thought. These patients tended to be tense, irritable, and resistant to therapy. The onset of obsessive symptoms usually came suddenly without premonitory signs and in situations which were not unduly stressful. Treatment is difficult and prognosis rather poor.—R. M. Stogdill (Ohio Bureau of Juvenile Research).

3606. Lipnitzky, S. J., & Boshes, B. A possible paternal factor in the etiology of mongolism. *J. Hered.*, 1942, 33, 155-156.—2 cases of mongolism where the fathers were brothers are briefly reported. All 4 parents were bright, in good health, aged 27-30 at the time of the births, and with negative hereditary histories, except for cancer in one instance. Each mongol was a second-born child.—G. C. Schwesinger (American Museum of Natural History).

3607. Mahler-Schoenberger, M. Pseudombecility: a magic cap of invisibility. *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1942, 11, 149-164.—3 cases are cited of children manifesting a pathological limitation and restriction of the intellectual functions of the ego as a measure of utilizing this pseudostupidity to permit an extensive sharing in the sexual life of the parents and other adults. In each case the child's behavior was emotionally reciprocated by a parent or sibling because of satisfactions afforded to unconscious desires without arousing guilt. This utilization of stupidity is widespread, since it permits mutual sexual desires to be gratified on a preverbal affective level without their becoming sufficiently conscious to warrant repression or other defense measures. Thus, children and parents are able to maintain a distorted but gratifying affective communion otherwise restricted to the mother-infant relationship.—M. H. Erickson (Eloise Hospital).

3608. Mansfeld, E. Über das körperliche und soziale Schicksal von 100 chronischen Vieltrinkern einer schwäbischen Kleinstadtbrauerei. (On the physical and social effects of alcoholic overindulgence in 100 brewery workers of a small Swabian town.) *Z. ges. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1940, 170, 344-372.—Of 100 small-town brewery workers who for over 10 years had consumed more than one gallon

of beer daily, 54 showed (in addition to physical ailments such as rheumatism, polyneuritis, and liver troubles) various degrees of mental dullness, ranging from moderate hypoactivity to marked intellectual defects. Although one-fifth of all workers were classifiable as advanced cases of chronic alcoholism, acute psychotic symptoms (delirium tremens) occurred in only one case. The accident rate was not found to be significantly increased, nor was there an impairment either in the biological qualities of the offspring or in the economic status of the families. These findings are attributed by the author to the particular social structure of a small town and the favorable effect of the wife on an alcoholic worker's family conditions, and should not be generalized without further studies.—*F. J. Kallmann* (New York State Psychiatric Institute).

3609. **Marrero de la Vega, A.** Breve ensayo sobre la psicología de la embarazada. (Psychology of pregnancy.) *Bol. Col. méd. Camagüey*, 1941, 4, 142-147.—Pregnant women are suggestible, often suffering nausea and fatigue immediately after the physician informs them of their state. Some women vomit to frighten doctor or husband, since the expelled material is often largely food matter, while the true vomiting of pregnancy involves mainly liquids.—*E. S. Primoff* (U. S. Employment Service).

3610. **McKay, B. E.** A study of IQ changes in a group of girls paroled from a state school for mental defectives. *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1942, 46, 496-500.—Of 50 paroled girls with an average IQ of 69 who worked as domestics, 80% showed an IQ increase averaging 11.3 points after an average test interval of 12 years. The original Stanford-Binet had been employed before parole and Form L on recheck. Of a comparable institutional group only 43.5% showed increased IQ, their increase averaging 7.4 points. Of the parole group those showing IQ increases were not the ones who adjusted most satisfactorily on the job, rather they were more apt to show delinquent tendencies. In stimulating mental growth, the meaning which the parole environment had for the individual appeared to be a more important factor than the environment itself.—*M. W. Kuenzel* (Children's Home, Cincinnati, O.).

3611. **Mendonça Uchôa, D. de.** Neuroses pre-esquizofrênicas; considerações em torno de dois casos. (Pre-schizophrenic neuroses; considerations concerning two cases.) *Arch. Serv. Assist. Psicopat. S. Paulo*, 1941, 6, 77-95.—It is not necessary to pose rigid distinctions between neuroses and schizophrenia, especially when the instinctual and conflict factors that cause a psychosis are found. A discussion is given of the factors responsible for a neurosis evolving into a psychosis, indicating that the only differentiation is on the basis of previous personality, anthropological and reaction types, and defense mechanisms. Two patients, after presenting for 2 and 5 years respectively the symptoms of psychasthenia, turned toward severe schizophrenia. One showed remission after Sakel's treatment, but the

other continued deteriorating even after 40 insulin shocks.—*E. S. Primoff* (U. S. Employment Service).

3612. **Meyer, B. C.** Report on family exhibiting hereditary mirror movements and schizophrenia. *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat., Chicago*, 1942, 47, 1074-1076. Also, *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1942, 95, 618-621.—Abstract and discussion.

3613. **Miller, C. W., Jr.** Factors affecting the prognosis of paranoid disorders. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1942, 95, 580-588.—Of 290 cases of reversible psychosis with paranoid symptomatology, 72 proved to have a relatively good outcome. When classic paranoid symptoms are present in the prepsychotic personality, the prognosis is poor. Recovery rate is better within the age range of 20-60 years than in younger or older patients. Rate of recovery is better for those patients who were happily married than for those who were unmarried or unhappily married. If the patient seeks the advice of friends, relatives, or physician in his attempts to deal with the problems presented by his psychosis, the prognosis is better than if he resorts to violence, alcoholism, or psychotic flight. Degree of insight seems to bear little relationship to the outcome of the case. Recovery is better in cases where rapport is not too deep or too intimate.—*R. M. Stogdill* (Ohio Bureau of Juvenile Research).

3614. **Moore, M.** Alcoholism; some "causes" and treatment. *Milit. Surg.*, 1942, 90, 481-496.—The nature of alcoholism as a disease is not yet understood; it is not an entity but a syndrome and behavior problem. There is no scientific definition of an alcoholic. He is a man with a nervous system constitutionally susceptible to alcohol who nevertheless uses drink as an escape from his problems. The pre-alcoholic personality is characteristic. The individual is immature, conditioned to defeatism, secretive, plausible, using devious tricks to get his way. The psychological factors, which are also developmental stages of the condition, are: parental dominance with pampering; failure in childhood competitions; sex difficulties; drinking to escape anxiety and release tension; substitute masochism to relieve guilt feelings; unconscious self-destructive drives; progressive loss of self-confidence, pride, capacity for self-evaluation, and social and economic status. The results of psychotherapy alone are not encouraging. The first step should be institutionalization.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore, Md.).

3615. **Paternostro, J.** Fase de invasão da paralisia geral denunciada por desvios da conduta profissional (Abnormalities of professional conduct caused by the larval stage of paresis.) *Arch. brasil. Hig. ment.*, 1942, 13, 20-27.—The author gives case histories in which serious blunders of professional men were found to be associated with positive findings characteristic of paresis. All individuals, who make unprofessional blunders, should be subjected to psychiatric and laboratory tests for paresis.—*T. V. Moore* (Catholic University of America).

3616. **Penrose, L. S.** Mental disease and natural selection. *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1942, 46, 453-458.—

Statistics concerning age of onset and sex incidence of mental diseases and defects support the hypothesis that these result from progressive modification of genetic characters brought about in the human species by natural selection in past ages. The modifications of dominant mental abnormalities, as seen in Huntington's chorea and manic depressive psychosis, and of recessive mental abnormalities, as seen in schizophrenia and mental deficiency, are discussed. Hereditary mental diseases in man fall into 2 general groups: those which are dominant and of late onset in which females are worse affected than males, and those which are recessive and of early onset in which females are likely to be less severely affected than males.—*M. W. Kuensel* (Children's Home, Cincinnati, O.).

3617. Piotrowski, Z. A. The Rorschach method as a prognostic aid in the insulin shock treatment of schizophrenics. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1941, 15, 807-822.—Predictions based on pretreatment Rorschach records, analyzed 'blind' as to whether insulin shock treatment would result in improvement or lack of improvement, agreed with clinical estimates of the outcome of treatment in 53 out of 60 schizophrenics. In order to simplify the prognostic procedure and to raise the percentage of correct predictions, 6 favorable prognostic signs were defined in technical Rorschach terms after an analysis of 104 pretreatment Rorschach records. Patients who manifest those signs differ from those who do not manifest them as follows: "They are capable of producing a greater variety of ideas, . . . they can compare one idea with another, . . . [they verify] their thoughts by empirical evidence, . . . they are more sensitive to environmental changes, . . . [are reluctant] to give definite emotional and intellectual responses for fear of failure." "Successful treatment makes the patient less fearful of contacts with the environment." However the basic personality, particularly the intellectual capacities, do not seem to improve perceptibly. The Rorschach prognostic success resides in its ability to differentiate between maladjustment caused by fear of failure and that caused by primary intellectual deficiencies.—*Z. A. Piotrowski* (Columbia).

3618. Pires, N. Sobre o diagnóstico e a pericia dos traumatizados neuróticos. (Diagnosis and judicial opinion concerning traumatic neuroses.) *Arch. Serv. Assist. Psicopat. S. Paulo*, 1941, 6, 169-188.—The consequences of cranial trauma are described, and the difficulty of segregating simulators and hysterics is pointed out. Neurological signs, such as that of Babinski, do not fit all cases. A many-fold analysis of the psychological disturbance is emphasized, rather than a study of neurological symptoms.—*E. S. Primoff* (U. S. Employment Service).

3619. Pollack, B. The validity of the Shipley-Hartford Retreat test for "deterioration." *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1942, 16, 119-131.—The Shipley-Hartford Scale was given to 50 unimproved, chronic patients in a State Hospital. 23 of the cases were schizo-

phrenics, the remainder, assorted types of organic and functional psychoses. Most of the schizophrenics showed signs of deterioration, which agreed with the clinical states; the variability of the scores was quite marked. Those suffering from organic psychoses received low scores. The author concludes that the test is valid, although it has several limitations. It is not effective at the lower vocabulary and mental age levels, and it requires a high degree of cooperation. It should be used only in conjunction with other methods of clinical diagnosis. The test is fully described, and tables of the scoring system are presented.—*E. H. Rodnick* (Worcester State Hospital).

3620. Rogers, C. R. The criteria used in a study of mental-health problems. *Educ. Res. Bull., Ohio St. Univ.*, 1942, 21, 29-40.—A report of the methodology employed in the survey of three selected elementary schools in Columbus to determine objectively what proportion of the students showed evidences of poor mental health.—(Courtesy *J. educ. Res.*).

3621. Rüsken, W. Psychogene Manifestationen im Krankheitsbild hirnatrophiischer Prozesse. (Psychogenic manifestations in cases of brain atrophy.) *Z. ges. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1940, 169, 637-667.—In 4 cases of alleged traumatic hysteria, showing the typical features of pseudo-dementia without any neurological symptoms of organic brain involvement, it was possible, by means of encephalography, to demonstrate enlargement and distortion of the ventricular system as the result of a traumatic encephalopathy with subsequent cerebral atrophy. The author warns against classifying apparently psychogenic post-traumatic reactions as hysterical without thorough neurological examinations and repeated encephalographic records, regardless of the severity of the actual trauma. The development of hysteria-like symptoms following trauma may be explained by the loss of inhibiting cerebral functions as the only noticeable effects of an organic injury to the brain.—*F. J. Kallmann* (New York State Psychiatric Institute).

3622. Schorsch, G. Die prämorbid Persönlichkeit bei Schizophrenen. (The prepsychotic personality of schizophrenics.) *Z. ges. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1939, 167, 154-157.—On the basis of a study of a complete series of handwritings from childhood to disease onset in about 20 cases, the author disclaims the usual procedure of collecting anamnestic data merely on the behavior of schizophrenics. He recommends the graphological method, not only for a more objective analysis of the prepsychotic personality but also for early diagnosis and prognosis.—*F. J. Kallmann* (New York State Psychiatric Institute).

3623. Schröder, H. Zur Frage der ovariellen Insuffizienz bei Mongoloidenmüttern. (On the problem of ovarian dysfunction in the mothers of mongolian idiots.) *Z. ges. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1940, 170, 148-210.—The objective of this study on the mothers of 60 mongoloid and 60 normal children was

to prove or disprove Geyer's recently advanced theory that mongolism and other types of idiocy are due to the fertilization of dysplasmatic ova rendered defective by ovarian dysfunction in the mothers at the time of conception. Geyer has found menstrual and other irregularities during pregnancy in over 90% of 33 mothers studied. The present results do not confirm Geyer's theory. The author found evidence of some ovarian dysfunction in 11 mothers of the mongoloid group and in 18 mothers of normal children. In addition, 2 cases of consanguinity of the parents and 2 cases of familial incidence of mongolism (2 affected siblings) were observed in the mongoloid group, while the average age of the mothers at the time of birth of their mongolian children was 36.3 years.—*F. J. Kallmann* (New York State Psychiatric Institute).

3624. Schultz, I. H. *Psyche und Kreislauf*. (Psyche and circulation.) *Z. ges. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1939, 167, 389-400.—Starting with the contention that "from a biological standpoint medical psychology is dynamic-functional physiology and pathology of the brain in their most refined forms, and psychotherapy is nothing else but a reorganization of brain functions," the author discusses various possibilities of a purely psychogenic causation of vascular disease. A positive answer is given to the question of whether or not a neurosis may lead to true affections of the circulatory system such as hypertension or coronary spasm. It is also the author's belief that the vascular system of a healthy person can be seriously affected by emotional overexertion. Therefore, the term psychogenic commotio cordis is suggested for cases of sudden death due to fright or other affective catastrophes.—*F. J. Kallmann* (New York State Psychiatric Institute).

3625. Schulz, B. *Kinder schizophrener Elternpaare*. (The offspring of schizophrenic parents.) *Z. ges. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1940, 168, 332-381.—Based on the results from 30 sibships, the morbidity percentage of sibships descended from two schizophrenic parents, is 41, but it rises to 59 if those 18 sibships are omitted in which there were some doubts about the classification of a parental psychosis as a genuine case of schizophrenia. No conclusions concerning the inheritance of the schizophrenic genotype are drawn beyond the fact that the predisposition to schizophrenia is hereditary.—*F. J. Kallmann* (New York State Psychiatric Institute).

3626. Schulz, B. *Erkrankungsalter schizophrener Eltern und Kinder*. (Age at disease onset of schizophrenic parents and children.) *Z. ges. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1940, 168, 709-721.—Because a correlation of $.19 \pm 0.06$ was found by Strömberg between the ages of schizophrenic siblings at disease onset, the author correlated the ages of schizophrenic parents with those of their children at disease onset. The correlations obtained ranged from .27 to .37 according to whether the parents had developed their psychoses before or after the age of 35. In the latter case the average age of the children at disease onset was 29.5 years, while it was only 24.4

years in the former. There was no evidence in support of the theory of anteposition.—*F. J. Kallmann* (New York State Psychiatric Institute).

3627. Schulz, B., & Leonhard, K. *Erbbiologisch-klinische Untersuchungen an insgesamt 99 im Sinne Leonhards typischen bzw. atypischen Schizophrenien*. (Genetic clinical studies on 99 schizophrenics classified as either typical or atypical according to Leonhard's system.) *Z. ges. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1940, 168, 587-613.—Although admitted by only the first co-author, this study fails to substantiate the theory of Leonhard, that the disease group of schizophrenia is not a biological entity and, in particular, that it does not include those schizophrenic cases described by Leonhard as atypical. The morbidity figures obtained by Schulz for the siblings of the two groups of schizophrenic index cases classified by Leonhard as either typical or atypical vary only from 5.6 to 7.8%. The difference between the collective morbidity rates which relate to the two total groups of blood relations studied is equally low.—*F. J. Kallmann* (New York State Psychiatric Institute).

3628. Sherman, M. A. *Optic nystagmus in schizophrenia*. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1941, 15, 797-801.—Optokinetic nystagmus in 28 randomly selected chronic schizophrenic patients is compared with findings in 15 normals. No significant differences in the ratios of nystagmic jerks to the number of passing visual stimuli are demonstrated. Differences obtained by other investigators are explained by a probable lack of patients' cooperation. The results suggest that the pathway from the conjugate center of ocular movement in the midbrain to the extraocular muscles is not primarily related to the diminished nystagmus reported following vestibular stimulation.—*A. Weider* (N. Y. U. Medical College).

3629. Skottowe, I. *Mental disorders in pregnancy and the puerperium*. *Practitioner*, 1942, 148, 157-163.—Skottowe discusses the etiology, incidence, general relationships, symptomatology, and management. The development of a psychosis associated with childbearing is determined by the mother's adaptive capacity and the additional mental and physical strain to which she is subjected. The incidence is about 1 case in 1000 pregnancies. Mild reactive affective disorders, disappearing spontaneously, may occur in early pregnancy. Psychoses show an increasing incidence from the 7th month onwards, reaching a peak between the 6th and 15th day postpartum. Confusional states constitute nearly 1/2 of all psychoses associated with childbearing. Physical strains predominate in the confusional states, and mental strains in the affective disorders. An important psychological factor is guilt feeling associated with antagonism toward the husband. 2/3 of the cases show a risk of suicide or infanticide at some stage.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore, Md.).

3630. Snee, T. J., Terrence, C. F., & Crowley, M. E. *Drug facilitation of the audiogenic seizure*.

J. Psychol., 1942, 13, 223-227.—33 rats not susceptible to audiogenic seizures were selected, and the dosage of strychnine sulphate, metrazol, and caffeine sodium benzoate which could be given without inducing convulsions was determined. Then the animals were injected and stimulated by the combination of buzzer and Galton whistle originally employed to induce seizures. The percentages of seizures resulting from this procedure (45%, 28%, and 39% for strychnine, metrazol, and caffeine respectively) show that these drugs have a definite facilitating effect. An interval of at least 24 hours separated the use of each drug.—F. A. Mote, Jr. (Connecticut).

3631. Stainbrook, E. J. A note on induced convulsions in the rat. *J. Psychol.*, 1942, 13, 337-342.—Similarities and differences in the behavior of rats in audiogenic seizures and in convulsions induced by applying electrical stimulation to the head region are discussed. Rats may exhibit different reactions to different intensities of the electrical shocks, and a convulsive reaction resembling that found in audiogenic seizures can be produced by the shock.—F. A. Mote, Jr. (Connecticut).

3632. Steger, J., & Schaltenbrand, G. Das Myogramm bei der Katatonie. (The myogram in catatonia.) *Z. ges. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1940, 169, 183-207.—Dynamometric measurements of the muscular resistance in schizophrenics to passive extension revealed a continuous range of variations between normal and abnormal records. The abnormal myograms increased in proportion to the admixture and severity of catatonic symptoms, reaching in stuporous cases a degree of irregularity which was practically indistinguishable from that found in organic rigidity. This crescendo phenomenon is attributed to, and indicative of, the negativistic affectivity of catatonics, although it is occasionally observed in non-schizophrenic cases. In spite of the striking similarity between catatonic and parkinsonian records, the author is disinclined to assume that the hypertonus in catatonics is of an organic nature.—F. J. Kallmann (New York State Psychiatric Institute).

3633. Szurek, S. A. Notes on the genesis of psychopathic personality. *Psychiatry*, 1942, 5, 1-6.—Commenting briefly upon present inadequacy of knowledge of the psychopathic personality, the author reviews a case history and concludes that a study of human behavior from the point of view of one or two instincts yields little. Rather, the universal needs of hunger, sex, and protection or dependency during relatively helpless periods of life subject the individual from birth to disciplines which are either directive and permissive or limiting and prohibitive. The application of these disciplines, whether consciously or unconsciously; the personality needs thus served for the disciplinarians; and the resultant interpersonal relations thereby established determine what patterns of behavior shall be effectively established. Particularly does clinical experience make clear the significant effect

of neurotic needs of parents upon the problem child.—M. H. Erickson (Eloise Hospital).

3634. Tancredi, F. Síndromos neuro- e psico-anémicos. (Neuro- and psycho-anaemic syndromes.) *Arch. Serv. Assist. Psicopat. S. Paulo*, 1941, 6, 215-235.—The syndrome accompanying anaemia may resemble that of tabes. The early period is marked by exaggerated tendon reflexes and sensory disturbances. In the second period, neural lesions occur, leading to paraplegia, disappearance of the previously exaggerated deep reflexes, and fixation of Babinski's sign. Mental confusion, hallucination, paranoid state, mania, or melancholia may be found. Dietary treatment, including vitamin B₁ administration, has proved helpful.—E. S. Primoff (U. S. Employment Service).

3635. Thorne, F. C. Neurological evaluation of the whole individual in the study of mental deficiency. *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1942, 46, 482-484.—The recognition and evaluation of certain patterns of nervous function as a whole is important. A number of the basic types of primitive behavior patterns, appearing when certain groups of nerve cells and pathways function independently and out of harmony with the nervous system as a whole, are described.—M. W. Kuenzel (Children's Home, Cincinnati, O.).

3636. Urbaitis, J. C., & Waterman, J. Application of the Rorschach test to practice in mental disease hospitals. *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, Chicago, 1941, 45, 383-384.—Abstract.

3637. Voegtlin, W. L., Lemere, F., Broz, W. R., & O'Hollaren, P. Conditioned reflex therapy of alcoholic addiction; follow-up report of 1042 cases. *Amer. J. med. Sci.*, 1942, 203, 525-528.—A series of 1042 cases of chronic alcoholism treated by the conditioned reflex method was observed over a period of 5½ years. 58.6% were abstinent at the time of the study, and 41.4% had relapsed. Of the 142 patients observed for 4 years (an arbitrary criterion of cure) or longer, 44.7% remained abstinent and 55.3% had relapsed. 43 had died (2 suicides), a death rate considerably higher than that of the same age group in the general population. A reinforcement technic has been developed recently which promises markedly to increase the percentage of cures. There is probably no time limit for potential relapse.—M. E. Morse (Baltimore, Md.).

3638. Wolff, H. G. Mechanisms of headache. *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, Chicago, 1941, 46, 1096-1098.—The author reports observations, made during surgical procedures on the head in a series of 30 patients, on pain pathways and the mechanisms of headache. He concludes that "headache associated with altered intra-cranial pressure, whether the pressure is high or low, involves the same primary mechanism, namely, traction on pain-sensitive intracranial structures, and that generalized increase or decrease in pressure is merely a contributory, rather than an essential or sole factor."—C. K. Trueblood (Cambridge, Mass.).

3639. Yacorzynski, G. K., & Arieff, A. J. Absence of deterioration in patients with non-organic epilepsy with especial reference to bromide therapy. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1942, 95, 687-697.—63 outclinic patients with non-organic epilepsy, 49 of whom were treated with bromides for periods ranging from 6 months to 5 years, were tested with the Stanford Binet test at intervals of 1 to 3 years. The use of bromides produced no deteriorating effects, since there was no change of IQ's associated either with the amount or length of bromide treatment. There appears to be no relationship between the reduction in the number or severity of seizures and the changes of the IQ's.—R. M. Stogdill (Ohio Bureau of Juvenile Research).

3640. Yaskin, J. C. Practical treatment of the common neuroses. *Med. Ann. Dist. Columbia*, 1942, 11, 1-11.—Detailed directions are given for treatment, in terms of establishing rapport, "ventilation" of irritating memories, "desensitization" of unpleasant emotional tone by discussion, and retraining through persistent conscious effort and the formulation of an individual plan of life. The attitude advised is not that neuroses are unreal, but rather that they are due to evolutionary factors. 5 cases are described.—E. S. Primoff (U. S. Employment Service).

3641. Zilboorg, G. Intellectual psychotherapy. *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, Chicago, 1941, 45, 564-565.—Abstract.

3642. Zimmerman, J., & Garfinkle, L. Preliminary study of the art productions of the adult psychotic. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1942, 16, 313-318.—22 psychotics of various diagnoses were observed during the course of an art class. The most marked differences were found between the functional and organic groups. The former were more creative, showed clearer form perception, and employed a more dramatic use of color. The latter showed a marked inability to consolidate their thought processes into pictorial ideas. The manic depressives exhibited the same type of motor activity in their productions as in their ward behavior and were characterized by the rapid use of swirls, great productivity, hot colors (contrasting reds and yellows), special emphasis on sex themes, and marked assurance with scant attention to detail. The schizophrenics were deliberate and slow, very preoccupied with detail, used somber colors and sharp angular figures, with marked symbolism in each element of the drawing. The ideas were systematized one upon another after each was completed to the patient's own satisfaction.—E. H. Rodnick (Worcester State Hospital).

[See also abstracts 3398, 3417, 3425, 3431, 3435, 3523, 3526, 3528, 3533, 3649, 3654, 3695, 3698, 3717, 3737, 3776, 3780, 3781, 3805, 3819, 3820, 3821, 3823, 3824, 3827.]

PERSONALITY AND CHARACTER

3643. Blumenfeld, W. Don Quijote y Sancho Panza como tipos psicológicos. (Don Quixote and

Sancho Panza as psychological types.) *Rev. Indias*, 1942, No. 38, 338-368.—The Don and Sancho correspond, respectively, roughly to the author's teleclinic and plesioclinic types. Deeper investigation of the story, however, shows the former to be subject to alternation of types, as is demonstrated in various traits of his personality. His eventual return to sanity at the end of his life is not only entirely in character, but is also the clue to the dynamically reactionary nature of Don Quixote's romantic career. His abyss was reached in the cave of Montesinos, where a dreamlike experience occurred. This reveals the fundamental conflict. Don Quixote is a truly Faustian character, and interpretation of his story as a mere lampooning of chivalry is trivial.—H. D. Spoerl (American International College).

3644. Clark, W. A., & Smith, L. F. Further evidence on the validity of personality inventories. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1942, 33, 81-91.—138 students were given the Washburne Social Adjustment Inventory and the Bell Adjustment Inventory. Correlations between scores obtained and ratings by faculty members and counselors indicate that these inventories "are not valid indicators of student adjustment in school situations such as prevail at . . . [this institution]."—J. W. Macmillan (Maryland).

3645. Franz, J. G. The psychodrama and interviewing. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1942, 7, 27-33.—Moreno's psychodrama technique can be of great use in research; it is equivalent in many respects to interviewing but has the advantage of reducing the possibility of concealment of the facts, and of allowing the data to be gathered in a situation somewhat akin to that of real life.—I. L. Child (Yale).

3646. Green, A. W. The social situation in personality theory. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1942, 7, 388-393.—The structuralist regards personality as 'in' the person, stable, autonomous, composed of traits and attitudes. The functionalist believes that habits and attitudes are "epiphenomenal segments of behavior when torn from the social context . . . ; that personality is developed, molded, and changed within the dynamic interplay of 'situational fields.'" The present article demonstrates the possibility and necessity of combining the 2 points of view for an adequate study of the problems of personality.—F. W. Finger (Virginia).

3647. Hathaway, S. R., & McKinley, J. C. The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Schedule. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1942. Box of test cards, manual, scoring keys, and 50 record-and-profile sheets, \$15.00; 25 record-and-profile forms, \$1.25.—This schedule is designed ultimately to provide in a single test scores on all the more important phases of personality. At present, scoring keys are available for hypochondriasis, depression, hysteria, psychopathic personality, and masculinity-femininity. Each of the 550 cards comprising the test bears a simply-worded statement to be assigned by the subject to one of 3 categories: *true*, *false*, or *cannot say*. The test is

designed for subjects over 16 years of age who are able to read. Standardization is based on approximately 1500 normal and neuropsychiatric cases of both sexes, ages 16-55. T-scores are provided for the various traits based on responses of groups varying in number from 49 to 810. Test-retest reliability coefficients obtained on 40 normals retested at approximately weekly intervals for several years are .80 and .87 for hypochondriasis and depression. Interscale correlations vary between .15 and .30 for normals of different ages. "The chief criterion of excellence has been the valid prediction of clinical cases against the neuropsychiatric staff diagnosis. . . . A high score on either hypochondriasis or depression has been found to predict positively the corresponding final clinical diagnosis for new patients in more than 60 per cent of the cases."—E. M. L. Burchard (Temple).

3648. Hinshaw, R. P. The concept of adjustment and the problem of norms. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1942, 49, 284-292.—The term adjustment, so widely used in the fields of personality, mental hygiene, and social psychology, is implicitly normative. It assumes an individual psychological factor and an environmental factor, operating in a specific frame of reference. It can be used either descriptively in contrast to non-adjustment or ethically in contrast to mal-adjustment. In social psychological usage, it implies a minimum amount of conflict between an individual's behavior and the existing social institutions. In general psychology, it means integration, a term which implies "harmonious cooperation of the various levels of the personality." But norms have limitations, and ethically we cannot say that either conformity or lack of tension, in Shaffer's sense, are desirable. Conformity makes social progress impossible.—A. G. Bills (Cincinnati).

3649. Kelley, D. M., Levine, K., Pemberton, W., & Lillian, K. K. Intravenous sodium amytal medication as an aid to the Rorschach method. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1941, 15, 68-73.—"The use of intravenous sodium amytal in preanesthetic doses as an aid to the Rorschach method is described. Following sodium amytal injections, the Rorschach responses show a greater number of responses and fewer rejections of cards, making diagnosis possible in cases previously considered unavailable. The responses under sodium amytal medication are qualitatively less bizarre and stereotyped and permit far finer nuances of personality description."—A. Weider (N. Y. U. Medical College).

3650. Lewinson, T. S., & Zubin, J. Handwriting analysis; a series of scales for evaluating the dynamic aspects of handwriting. New York: King's Crown Press, 1942. Pp. xiii + 147. \$2.00.—On the basis of the theoretical formulations of Klages the authors have developed this series of objective scales for evaluating the degree of rhythm in handwriting. "Rhythmic balance is the central point between the contracting and releasing tendencies." Handwriting is analyzed into 22 factors distributed among 4 components: form, vertical, horizontal, and depth.

Each factor is graded into 7 categories ranging from extreme contraction to extreme release. Of the 22 factors, 16 are directly measurable, and 6 are rated by means of charts and descriptive categories. Position on the contraction-release continuum may be computed for each of the factors separately and also for the composite. The results of a preliminary use of the scales with 5 normal and 15 abnormal individuals indicated that the writing of the normals deviated less from the central point of the scale (rhythmic balance) than that of the abnormals. The volume contains 31 charts, 15 tables, 18 graphs, and 6 handwriting specimens. Bibliography of 24 titles. Foreword by N. D. C. Lewis.—E. M. L. Burchard (Temple).

3651. Munroe, R. An experiment in large-scale testing by a modification of the Rorschach method. *J. Psychol.*, 1942, 13, 229-263.—Rorschach protocols of 101 women college students were scored by the author, who had never seen the student in 60% of the cases, by her 15 min. inspection technique (see XVI: 1047). On the basis of these scores the individuals were rated as well-adjusted, mild problems, moderate problems, severe problems, and superficial undesirable behavior patterns, with 12 remaining unclassified. Qualitative notations about the personality were made for 72 subjects. Comparison of the ratings with Bernreuter scores, psychiatric consultations, records of academic failure, a hostess-nurse questionnaire, and a composite score derived from all these suggests that inspection diagnosis is a valid and useful technique for large-scale testing. The 72 descriptive sketches were validated by having the students' teachers match 4-6 sketches with a corresponding list of names of the students sketched. The large number of correct matchings indicates that an accurate personality sketch can be written within the time limit of the protocol inspection.—F. A. Mote, Jr. (Connecticut).

3652. Noyes, A. P. Unity and continuity of personality. *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, Chicago, 1942, 47, 698-699.—Abstract.

3653. Piotrowski, Z. A. A comparative table of the main Rorschach symbols. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1942, 16, 30-37.—The author compares the symbols used by Rorschach, Binder, Beck, Klopfer, and himself. Except for the symbols for chiaroscuro determinants and the *FM*, *m*, and *Cn* used by the author and Klopfer, there is close agreement among the various investigators. The differentiation of movement is considered valid. The author suggests, however, that Klopfer's and Binder's chiaroscuro determinants be condensed to *c'* and *Fc'* for shade interpretations with dysphoric content, and *c* and *cF* when dysphoric mood is absent. Although both types of interpretation are considered indicators of anxiety, they are differentiated with respect to the flexibility of adaptation to the environment.—E. H. Rodnick (Worcester State Hospital).

3654. Rochlin, G. N., & Levine, K. N. The graphic Rorschach test. I. *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, Chicago, 1942, 47, 438-448.—"An original graphic

technic and procedure is described which is designed to act as a confirmation, supplement, and extension of the Rorschach method. Case material is cited to show certain advantages of the graphic Rorschach test: (a) The method allows the patient's Rorschach responses graphic representation without the necessity of technical skill. (b) More accurate . . . evaluation of response records is exhibited. (c) Graphic demonstration of the pathologic qualities of records . . . is facilitated. (d) The record including the graphic response tends to be fuller and less inhibited and therefore to elicit trends not as easily expressed by the orthodox procedure. (e) Simultaneous examination of concepts as distinct from individual percepts is demonstrated."—C. K. Trueblood (Cambridge, Mass.).

3655. Sheldon, W. H., & Stevens, S. S. *The varieties of temperament; a psychology of constitutional differences*. New York: Harper, 1942. Pp. x + 520. \$4.50.—A summary is given of previous work by these authors in establishing a static structural taxonomy. The present study is limited to an inquiry into the dynamic components of temperament. By a variation of factor analysis 3 primary components, viscerotonia, somatotonia, and cerebrotonia, are evolved from a scale collectively constituted of 60 traits. Within each of 3 clusters "the traits are positively correlated while all of the intercorrelations between traits not of the same cluster are negative." 200 young men as subjects contribute morphological and temperamental data which give correlations of the order of +.80, indicating a closer relationship between physical constitution and temperament than is usually supposed to exist. "We find, roughly, at least four general factors at work in the development of a personality: (1) the total strength of endowment in each of the three primary components, (2) the quality of such endowment, (3) the mixture of the components, or their order of relative strength, and (4) the incompatibilities between morphology and manifest temperament." Numerous case illustrations are given, and appendices list the basic data for this series of subjects, a scale of radicalism and conservatism, and one of mental growth.—P. S. de Q. Cabot (Simmons).

3656. Teltscher, H. O. *Handwriting: the key to successful living*. New York: Putnam, 1942. Pp. ix + 278. \$3.00.—This book is an introduction to the science of psychographology, which is the interpretation of handwriting by the principles of psychoanalysis. By applying these principles, the reader may learn his potentialities and hidden talents, select a suitable occupation or marital partner, and guide the development of his children. Psychographology can also be of great use to the physician, teacher, personnel manager, and criminologist. One section of the book is devoted to an analysis of the personalities of world leaders, including Roosevelt, Churchill, Hitler, Mussolini, de Gaulle, and Stalin. There is no index. Introduction by Henry Bellamann.—E. M. L. Burchard (Temple).

3657. Wile, I. S. *Some Shakespearean characters in the light of present-day psychologies*. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1942, 16, 62-90.—An analysis of a number of the characters in Shakespearean plays which indicates Shakespeare's anticipation of several contemporary psychological concepts.—E. H. Rodnick (Worcester State Hospital).

[See also abstracts 3498, 3517, 3579, 3622, 3698, 3774, 3841.]

GENERAL SOCIAL PROCESSES

(incl. Esthetics)

3658. Allen, M. E. *A comparative study of negro and white children on melodic and harmonic sensitivity*. *J. Negro Educ.*, 1942, 11, 158-164.—The findings of 16 earlier tests of negroes and whites for musical talent are summarized. Kwalwasser tests were used in Allen's own study of 1000 negro children and 1000 white children between the ages of 12 and 18 years. On the whole, scores earned by the whites show them to be superior to the negroes in both melodic and harmonic sensitivity, but the size of the difference in means does not always support an unqualified statement of superiority.—C. Glick (Brown).

3659. Bain, R. *Comment*. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1942, 7, 383-387.—A criticism of Cottrell's article, "The analysis of situational fields in social psychology" (see XVI: 3671).—F. W. Finger (Virginia).

3660. Bayton, J. A. *The psychology of racial morale*. *J. Negro Educ.*, 1942, 11, 150-153.—Following the leads of Rundquist and Sletto, and G. Allport, who have defined morale as a person's confidence in his own and his associates' ability to cope with future problems, Bayton studied (1) the racial stereotypes which negro college students have of the typical negro and (2) the least level of aspiration or confidence which they have in their own performance on tests. Both studies support the view that morale among negroes with respect to their racial problems is unsatisfactory. Contributing causes are sought in (1) stereotypes produced by propaganda, (2) the unhealthy influence of negro teachers in negro schools, and (3) the defeatist literature produced by negro writers.—C. Glick (Brown).

3661. Becker, H., & Useem, R. H. *Sociological analysis of the dyad*. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1942, 7, 13-26.—Two persons who have an established pattern of interaction are termed a dyad. As a preliminary to future research, the characteristics which distinguish dyads from larger social groups are outlined, and a system of classifying dyadic groups is suggested.—I. L. Child (Yale).

3662. Bernard, J. *American family behavior*. New York: Harper, 1942. Pp. xviii + 564. \$3.50.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] The author presents views based upon research (sociometric research wherever available) and also gives value judgments. Chapter I treats of the nature of

primary groups and institutions, using the psychological frameworks of Cooley and G. H. Mead and the institutional analysis of Chapin. Functions of the family are then discussed, and the American family is then "tested" in terms of these functions.—*L. M. McCabe* (Cambridge, Mass.).

3663. **Bernard, L. L.** *Introduction to sociology; a naturalistic account of man's adjustment to his world.* New York: Crowell, 1942. Pp. xiii + 1041. \$3.75.—This naturalistic approach to the study of sociology examines 3 principal topics: "(1) those factors—physical, biological, and cultural—which have produced our society and are still modifying and remaking it; (2) the manner in which this society has developed in the past under the impact of these factors; and (3) the manner in which it operates today as a system of social organizations and controls for conditioning generations of new members in a functional adjustment to both the natural world and our cultural social whole or society." The emphasis throughout is upon man's constructive adjustments to his natural and cultural environments. The main divisions of the book are: the development of human society, the physical, biological, psychological, and cultural factors in social change, and social organization and social control.—*F. W. Finger* (Virginia).

3664. **Bogardus, E. S.** *Fundamentals of social psychology.* (3rd rev. ed.) New York: Appleton-Century, 1942. Pp. xii + 538. \$3.50.—"The general plan of this edition remains the same as that of its predecessor" (see VII: 681). The main parts are: (1) behavior and personality, covering the origins of behavior, conditioning, directive behavior, attitudes and personality; (2) behavior and leadership, covering originality, talent and genius, types of leadership, and leadership problems; (3) interaction and process, dealing with interaction, communication, suggestion, fashions and custom, the general problems of conflict, accommodation, assimilation, and socialization; and (4) interaction and group life, dealing with the organization of primary and secondary groups, mobs and crowds, the types of publics, public opinion, group loyalty and morale, a general discussion of the types, agencies, products and problems of social control, and a review of social psychology in progress. This edition contains revised reading lists, emphasizes experimental studies. The author fashions his discussions around the following credo: "It is now believed that a person's responses to environmental stimuli are influenced by culture patterns and inner-originating urges, as well as by the direct stimuli from daily experiences."—*R. L. Solomon* (Brown).

3665. **Bogardus, E. S.** *Earmarks of propaganda.* *Sociol. soc. Res.*, 1942, 26, 272-282.—Going from the more evident to the least discernible the earmarks of propaganda are: unguarded enthusiasm, sentiment, intolerant tone, generalities applied to particulars, wholesale condemnation, use of pressure, insinuation, concealed sources, presenting both sides from one side, artistic inconsistency, non-

sequitur arguments, doctoring of facts, misuse of authorities, deliberate creation of incidents, censorship. "When all sides, all the pros and cons, of a proposal are presented with complete objectivity, then propaganda reaches the zero mark and education the 100 per cent level."—*S. S. Sargent* (Barnard).

3666. **Brenner, R. F.** *Case work service for unmarried mothers.* *Family*, 1941, 22, 211-219; 269-276.—This is the report of a seminar of the St. Louis Children's Aid Society and the St. Louis Provident Association. The seminar studied and examined a group of current cases of unmarried mothers for a period of two years. The importance of establishing rapport between caseworker and unmarried mother cannot be sufficiently stressed. Relationships of unmarried mothers to caseworkers, men, their babies, and their own parents are discussed.—*S. G. Dulsky* (Rochester Guidance Center).

3667. **Brown, L. G.** *Social pathology; personal and social disorganization.* New York: Crofts, 1942. Pp. xii + 595. \$3.75.—Social problems are approached from the standpoint of their common characteristics rather than their differentiating attributes. Social adjustments, whether normal or abnormal, are to be looked upon as the same type of phenomena for study. This method makes it possible to set up a frame of reference in which both organization and disorganization can be studied and explained, and makes possible the statement of unifying principles that apply to all social phenomena. Thus, each aspect of personal and social disorganization becomes part and parcel of every other. Written from this point of view, the book consists of 4 parts. Part I is concerned with a frame of reference for personal disorganization; part II, periods of disorganization; part III, types of personal disorganization; part IV, social disorganization. A selected bibliography is given at the end of each chapter. Indexes of names and subjects conclude the treatise which is evidently intended for a textbook on the subject.—*K. S. Yum* (Chicago).

3668. **Canady, H. G.** *The methodology and interpretation of negro-white mental testing.* *Sch. & Soc.*, 1942, 55, 569-575.—The various factors are discussed which should guard one against concluding from test results that the negro is inferior mentally.—*M. Lee* (Chicago, Ill.).

3669. **Chapin, F. S.** *Preliminary standardization of a social insight scale.* *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1942, 7, 214-228.—This scale differs from scales of social attitudes, social behavior, and social intelligence in that it attempts to define a given social situation in terms of behavior imputed to others. The validity was tested: (1) by having the social workers taking the test rated by their supervisors as to degree of social insight; (2) by correlating scores of the same persons on social participation and on the social insight test; (3) by computing critical ratios between the mean social insight scores of groups of persons regarded by competent observers as likely to possess different degrees of social insight. The reliability

has not been adequately determined because of the small number of items. It is claimed that (1) all the results of validity tests are consistent; (2) the scale is so short that it may be introduced into a battery of sociometric scales; and (3) it has a high discriminating power between occupationally different groups of workers in social agencies where it has been used. In a comment following the paper G. A. Lundberg raises the point that the validity of the test is connected with the question of the attribution of motives in human conduct, and may be increased when the test situations represent practical adjustments which might be made by certain persons, independent of the respondent's point of view.—D. L. Glick (Brown).

3670. Childs, H. L., & Whitton, J. B. [Eds.] *Propaganda by short wave*. Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press, 1942. Pp. xii + 355. \$3.75.—From November, 1939, to June, 1941, the Princeton Listening Center monitored, transcribed, translated, and analyzed short-wave propaganda. Several staff members here present their findings, which are for the most part historical accounts of the content of broadcasts to the U. S. from England, France, Germany, and Italy. Only about 1% of the total population listen regularly. "Short-wave listeners do not differ appreciably from nonlisteners in their attitudes and opinions on questions of public policy." Listeners are more apt to be in the higher economic and educational levels than nonlisteners, and are also more apt to be public spirited, politically active, opinion leaders.—A. Thomsen (Elmo Roper, Market Research).

3671. Cottrell, L. S., Jr. *The analysis of situational fields in social psychology*. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1942, 7, 370-382.—The writer points out that the atomistic methods of traditional psychology must be modified radically when the field of social psychology is approached. 16 propositions concerning interpersonal behavior are presented and discussed in relation to their application. The implications of this type of approach are indicated for the problems of research, therapy, education, and social adjustment.—F. W. Finger (Virginia).

3672. Daniel, V. E. *Ritual and stratification in Chicago negro churches*. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1942, 7, 352-361.—The type of religious ritual in which the individual participates often reflects the life of the society of which the worshiper is a member. The churches play a triple function in the social adjustment of the negro: they enable "the communicants to celebrate the Christian triumph," they render a service to them as members of a minority group, and they minister to the various classes within the group through differences in ritual.—F. W. Finger (Virginia).

3673. Davis, K. *A conceptual analysis of stratification*. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1942, 7, 309-321.—This article defines and discusses the inter-relationships of such concepts as position, station, status, stratum, office, rôle, positional personality, genetic personality, prestige, esteem, and rank. Also considered

are the problems of solidarity and power.—F. W. Finger (Virginia).

3674. Ford, R. N. *Some major problems in the quantification of social attitudes*. *J. Negro Educ.*, 1942, 11, 121-134.—6 types of attitude tests or scales concerned with attitudes involved in white-negro relations are summarized and their limitations identified. The broad outlines for a more advanced level of attitude research are to be found in the construction of an attitude profile, or psychosociograph, and in the application of multiple-factor analysis. It is believed that the latter will improve the determination of the relation of attitudes to other levels of behavior and hence the predictive value of attitude tests.—C. Glick (Brown).

3675. Furbay, J. H. *Workbook manual for marriage and the family*. New York: Appleton-Century, 1942. Pp. vii + 247. \$1.50.—This workbook covers 18 general topics in marriage. The arrangement is flexible, and the manual may be used with any of the leading texts in this field. The treatment of each topic includes a brief discussion of the general problem, an extended reference list, discussion questions, and space for lecture and reading notes. An appendix includes the Burgess-Cottrell Marriage Prediction Scale; lists of references on sex instruction, family life, family relations, and marriage counseling; and a general bibliography.—G. S. Speer (Central YMCA College).

3676. Gaudet, H. *High school students judge radio programs*. *Education, Boston*, 1940, 60, 639-646.—In this study, conducted under the supervision of P. F. Lazarsfeld, a series of special radio programs were rated by a "panel" of approximately 600 high school pupils who listened by request and replied to a questionnaire. Plays with relatively few characters were preferred. Boys liked action and adventure. This method of studying the responses of a special group of listeners can yield information of value for those who plan regular radio programs.—E. B. Mallory (Wellesley).

3677. Groves, E. R. *Books and pamphlets of interest to teachers and specialists in the field of marriage and the family*. *Social Forces*, 1942, 20, 371-377.—This bibliography of 155 items presents, in addition to a description of the nature of each item, a statement concerning the purpose for which it seems best adapted.—G. S. Speer (Central YMCA College).

3678. Guttman, L. *A revision of Chapin's Social Status Scale*. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1942, 7, 363-369.—"For a sample of 67 Minneapolis Negro homes, a single common factor pattern was found to give a rather good fit to the intercorrelations of the five variates of occupation, income, social participation, education, and Chapin's 1933 *Social Status Scale*. Social status being defined as the centroid (in the common factor space) of the first four of these variates, the items of Chapin's scale were reweighted to yield scores that correlate .95 with the status factor in the sample."—F. W. Finger (Virginia).

3679. Hart, H. Religion. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1942, 47, 888-897.—Trends in religion during the period 1930-1942 are discussed. Magazine discussion of religious topics decreased to lowest amount in the present century, due to declines in discussion of traditional and institutional phases, while that of ethical- and spiritual-life phases increased. The number of adult church members decreased. Wars and other factors brought a crisis in missions. The depression increased eightfold the discussion of Christian ethics, and the onset of hostilities produced extensive discussion of "war and Christianity" and church efforts toward a just and lasting peace. While the general public still believes in a personal God and in life after death, such beliefs have been rapidly subsiding among scientists. Beliefs of ministers and attitudes expressed in hymns have shown a marked liberal trend.—D. L. Glick (Brown).

3680. Henry, J., & Henry, Z. Symmetrical and reciprocal hostility in sibling rivalry. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1942, 12, 256-262.—Sibling behavior in two Pilaga Indian families was studied to show the flow of hostility. Material is presented showing resentment by the younger at the intrusion of the older, and material showing that where the older sibling is hostile to the younger, the latter reciprocates. Rivalry for the mother is expressed not only by the middle sibling but by all siblings; such rivalry is symmetrical.—R. E. Perl (Jewish Board of Guardians).

3681. Herskovits, M. J. The myth of the negro past. New York: Harpers, 1941. Pp. xiv + 374. \$4.00.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] The negroes' tribal origins, African background, reaction to enslavement, and the acculturative process in America are presented. There are chapters on the survival of "Africanisms" in secular and religious life and in language and the arts, followed by brief conclusions and an appendix of directives for further study.—D. L. Glick (Brown).

3682. Jordan, H. M. [Ed.] You and marriage. New York: Wiley, 1942. Pp. xi + 296. \$2.50.—This book presents facts and attitudes involved in some of the problems that face young people just before, and after, marrying. Its 15 chapters, written mainly by various members of the faculty of Western Reserve University who lectured in that institution's course on marriage, can be roughly classified into pre-marital considerations (chapters 1-6: a satisfying home, the psychology of attraction, problems of courtship, personality, family member rôles and conflicts of culture, and relation of health to marriage); general post-marital problems (chapters 7-10: psychosexual adjustments, religion and the family, money management, and feeding the family); and biological circumstances (Chapters 11-13: pregnancy and birth, heredity, and the endocrine glands); with 2 final chapters on a marriage counseling center, and trends in the American family. A list of selected references follows each chapter.—D. R. Riggs (Providence, R. I.).

3683. Jurgensen, C. E. A two-dimensional rating scale. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1942, 55, 255-260.—The two common types of rating scales (those in which the frequency of the behavior is rated and those in which the type of behavior is checked) are combined in the present study, which undertook to measure the behavior of adolescent and pre-adolescent boys at a summer camp. Each of 5 types of behavior included in every one of the 10 questions was rated on a 7-point frequency scale (constantly, almost always, . . . hardly ever, never). An empirical scoring system was worked out which took account of both frequency and quality of behavior such that serious maladjustment received a high score.—D. E. Johannsen (Skidmore).

3684. Kirk, D. The relation of employment levels to births in Germany. *Milbank mem. Fd Quart.*, 1942, 20, 139-168.—When the downward secular trend of births was removed, the r between births and employment was .37 for 1923-1926, the years of economic vagaries and inflation. It rose to .88 for the period 1926-1929, and was .83 (or .79 with uncorrected trend) for 1930-1939. These correlations are achieved by lagging employment data 9 months behind birth figures, which procedure yields the highest r 's. Comparisons with other western countries suggest that of the 38% increase in German birth rate, 23% can be explained on the basis of improved war employment alone, and that only two-fifths of the increase since the Nazi advent to power need be explained by state inducements to child-bearing. Marriages and births showed an r of .72; but r for marriages and employment was only .33. Births-employment relationships were lower in the less industrialized lands.—E. S. Primoff (U. S. Employment Service).

3685. Lemert, E. M. The folkways and social control. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1942, 7, 394-399.—The writer presents the following outline for research in social control: "(1) definition and analysis of the process of control, including the classification of controls in terms of function; (2) description and analysis of the agencies (groups) exercising social control, together with their relationship to other groups in the larger social structure; (3) and consideration of factors affecting (1) and (2) such as geographic, psychological, cultural, and group-structural."—F. W. Finger (Virginia).

3686. Lorente, R. C. La teoria del lenguaje de Carlos Buehler. (The language theory of Karl Bühler.) Madrid: Publicaciones del Instituto Luis Vives, 1941. Pp. xx + 304.—See *Philos. Abstr.*, 1942, No. 9, 25.

3687. Lundberg, G. A. La naturaleza de las leyes sociológicas. (The nature of sociological laws.) *Rev. mex. Sociol.*, 1941, 3, No. 4, 57-70.—Sociological generalizations suffer from lack of definition of terms, means of measurement of social forces and, in general, lack of verification on objective data. Intimately related to these objections, but not implicit in them, is the impression that the laws of sociology are intimately related to the specific

culture for which they are written. This latter objection may also be applied to the laws of physics in the sense that they are found not to hold under all conditions but are specific to certain situations not always found in nature and which also may be highly artificial. The laws of probability are becoming more and more the vogue in all sciences and should prove a valuable tool in sociological research. Since sociological events are essentially related to physical events, the problems of sociology are essentially the same as those of the other sciences and as capable of solution.—*J. W. Nagge* (Emporia State).

3688. *MacIver, R. M. Social causation.* Boston: Ginn, 1942. Pp. x + 414. \$3.00.—This book is concerned with the principle of causation and with the methodology of causal investigation in the social sciences. The 14 chapters are distributed among 4 major headings: (1) science and causality (causality, vindication of the principle), (2) causation and the social sciences (plight of the social sciences, refuges of the social sciences), (3) analytic approach (quest of the specific why, cause as precipitant, cause as incentive, cause as responsible agent, formula of causal investigation), and (4) interpretation (the realm of conscious being, the dynamic assessment, operation of the dynamic assessment, attribution of effects, conclusions concerning causal inference). There is a select bibliography of 6 pages. The author believes that "the phenomena with which the social sciences deal exhibit a special type of causal process differentiated in significant respects from the causality of external nature." The basic method in the social sciences is "a form of the method of comparison, the successive analysis of comparable situations in order to demarcate our phenomenon and to segregate the particular complex of things to which it immediately belongs." The social scientist must go beyond the data of correlation to the socio-psychological nexus.—*W. A. Varvel* (Texas A. & M.).

3689. *Malinowski, B. Un análisis antropológico de la guerra.* (An anthropological analysis of war.) *Rev. mex. Sociol.*, 1941, 3, No. 4, 119-149.—See XV: 1875.—*J. W. Nagge* (Emporia State).

3690. *Mangus, A. R., & Cottam, H. R. Level of living, social participation, and adjustment of Ohio farm people.* *Bull. Ohio agric. Exp. Sta.*, 1941, No. 624. Pp. 58.—This study deals with the satisfactions and dissatisfactions expressed by farmers and their wives, at different levels of living and at different intervals, on a scale constructed to measure the amount and quality of their participation in group activities. The authors found that social adjustment, level of living, and social participation, being closely associated among themselves, are dependent to some extent upon other environmental factors such as age, place of residence, size of family, religion, education, and occupational status.—*K. S. Yum* (Chicago).

3691. *Martial, R. Vie et constance des races.* (The life and stability of races.) *Progrès méd.*,

Paris, 1940, 68, 135-145.—Martial discusses the criteria for a race, the method of formation of modern composite races, factors influencing stability, and the effects of crossings. The criteria for fixed racial characteristics are historical, biological, and psychological. History demonstrates the struggle between the tendency toward stability and the causes of destruction or substitution. The psychological characteristics are rooted in the unconscious; they may be masked, but never destroyed. Negroes in the United States, immigration policy, and racial mixtures here and in Latin America are discussed.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore, Md.).

3692. *McCutchen, D. T. The materialistic basis of individualism.* *J. Psychol.*, 1942, 13, 375-379.—The author offers a quantum interpretation of the problem of individualism in a democratic society.—*F. A. Mole, Jr.* (Connecticut).

3693. *Mead, M. Customs and mores.* *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1942, 7, 971-980.—Changes in the last decade indicate a lowered level of expectation and a devaluation of the present and the future. An increasing shift to federal initiative from a previous pattern of initiative from competing local groups has been seen as incompatible with American political character, and various efforts have been made to reshift the initiative to the people. There has been a development of increasing political homogeneity and an exacerbation of group antagonisms, to some extent compensated for by the development of multiple pressure groups, formation of horizontal recombination among the locals of national organizations, etc. The atomization of knowledge, as symbolized by the quiz programs, has progressed at an accelerated pace with accompanying peril to the verbal arts. The central problem is seen to be whether or not the United States will be able to regain a sense of international initiative.—*D. L. Glick* (Brown).

3694. *Menninger, C. F., Knight, R. P., & others. Recreation and morale: a subjective symposium.* *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1942, 6, 65-102.—Members of the Menninger Clinic staff describe their own personal activities in various hobbies or sports. The symposium includes short articles on horticulture, contract bridge, stamp collecting, classical music, dancing, chess, mask making, poetry, photography, and bird study. A concluding article by K. Menninger and J. L. Menninger draws some tentative conclusions concerning recreation for morale. The Puritan tradition and the sense of guilt attached to adult behavior determined by the pleasure principle have worked as deterrents to the enjoyment of recreation. Recreations supplement work as an outlet for human energy and give variety to the daily routine. Some divert antagonisms and frustration into healthy aggressive outlets. Others permit satisfaction of creative impulses. Play seems so attractive because there is apparently complete freedom in the choice of activity. Most people have little insight into the deeper psychological mechanisms of a hobby in their own lives and are compelled to fall back upon rationalizations

in explaining their choices.—*W. A. Varvel* (Texas A. & M.).

3695. **Military Mobilization Committee, American Psychiatric Association. Psychiatric aspects of civilian morale.** New York: Family Welfare Association of America, 1942. Pp. 62. \$0.50.—Various brief publications, issued separately, dealing with civilian mental health during wartime have been brought together for more extensive use. The first 2 chapters deal with civilian population experiences in other countries and with the rôle of social institutions during wartime. The remaining 3 chapters, on anxiety, morale, and fatigue and their control, were drawn up primarily for the instruction of civilian defense workers and are intended as the basis of instruction by a psychiatrist or a trained social service worker in developing training schedules. Throughout, emphasis is placed upon those minor details of stress, ordinarily overlooked, that have cumulative effects in causing personal and group disturbances.—*M. H. Erickson* (Eloise Hospital).

3696. **Miller, D. C. National morale of American college students in 1941.** *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1942, 7, 194-213.—This is a report on an attempt to discover, by means of an attitude scale and an opinion survey, regional differences in the national morale of American college students, and significant changes and racial and age differences in national morale. National morale is distinguished from personal morale. The attitude test and opinion survey are presented, their reliability is discussed, and sampling procedure described. The findings are: college students as a group do not differ in morale from adults in the same areas, but very real differences exist between areas. Large and statistically significant differences distinguish Negro from white students. Negro students rank higher, but some striking inconsistencies in their responses to particular questions indicate the segmental character of the variable, national morale. The relation between age and national morale is slight, with significant differences on only 3 items of the 18-item opinion survey. The variation within all of the 7 samples is far greater than between average scores of the samples. Item analysis of the scale demonstrates that the concept of national morale is highly generalized and has meaning only as constituent segments of behavior are evaluated.—*D. L. Glick* (Brown).

3697. **Moore, W. E., & Williams, R. M. Stratification in the ante-bellum South.** *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1942, 7, 343-351.—Although but half the population of the South in 1860 were directly associated with slavery, class status of the white was determined largely in relation to the slavery system. "Among slaveholders, status was largely relative to the number of slaves held. Among nonslaveholders, the immediacy of relationship or closeness of approximation to the goal of slaveholding was the primary relevant consideration." In addition to this class system, there was the legal division of freedom, and

the caste line of color cut across both the legal and the class lines.—*F. W. Finger* (Virginia).

3698. **Mowrer, E. R. Disorganization—personal and social.** New York: Lippincott, 1942. Pp. 682. \$3.75.—This book of 19 chapters constitutes a systematic general survey of major problems of personal and social disorganization from the point of view of social psychology. Representative chapter headings are: social organization and social change, the inventor and the innovator, the nonconformist and the rebel, the juvenile delinquent, the adult delinquent, the social psychology of delinquency, the unadjusted personality, segmental behavior and the sexual variant, the suicide, the disintegration of personality, family disintegration, the pattern of personal and social disorganization. Footnote bibliographies and selected references are given for the various chapters. There is extensive illustration with charts, graphs, maps, and there is an appendix listing 140 tables covering statistical studies of social problems.—*M. H. Erickson* (Eloise Hospital).

3699. **Nash, J. B. Building morale.** New York: A. S. Barnes, 1942. Pp. 154. \$1.00.—This is a non-technical discussion of morale and of methods which may be used in democratic countries to build it. "Morale in a democracy means a religious zeal for the right of people to establish 'self-approved laws' and for the obligation and discipline that gives obedience to these laws." The techniques for building morale are discussed under the topics of physical, mental, and spiritual fitness. Morale building should start in infancy and continue throughout an individual's life.—*S. G. Dulsky* (Rochester Guidance Center).

3700. **National Opinion Research Center. Report of nation-wide survey, March, 1942.** Denver, Colo.: University of Denver, 1942. Pp. 32. 10¢.

3701. **National Opinion Research Center. Report of a cross-sectional survey in the eight Rocky Mountain states, April, 1942.** Denver, Colo.: University of Denver, 1942. Pp. 24. 10¢.

3702. **National Opinion Research Center. Supplement to cross-sectional survey made in the eight Rocky Mountain states, May, 1942.** Denver, Colo.: University of Denver, 1942. Pp. 8.

3703. **Peters, H. N. The experimental study of aesthetic judgments.** *Psychol. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 273-305.—This review deals with aesthetic experience under three aspects: attitudes, or the response aspect of pleasantness and unpleasantness; perception, or the stimulus aspect of aesthetic experience; and experience, or the genetic aspect of affection. The author maintains in the conclusion that the following theory is supported in part by the facts reviewed and serves to coordinate them: Pleasantness and unpleasantness are positive and negative reactions which may exist in all degrees of overt expression or which may be nonexistent but symbolically present in some surrogate. These responses may occur spontaneously or be mediated by a set, a cognitively defined criterion, and/or an assumed *Aufgabe*. As a response, the affective state

may be considered the product of the same determinants which produce other responses, especially motivational selection, inherited predisposition, and associative shifting. 99 references.—*F. McKinney* (Missouri).

3704. Pinson, K. S. [Ed.] *Essays on anti-semitism*. New York: Jewish Social Studies, 1841 Broadway, 1942. Pp. 202. \$2.00.—This volume of essays by Jewish scholars is an outgrowth of a symposium on antisemitism arranged by the Conference on Jewish Relations in 1935. Three-fourths of the book deals with historical studies of antisemitism in Europe and in the Islam world; the last part, analytical studies, includes two essays setting forth a historian's and a philosopher's views of the nature of antisemitism and the defense attitudes and actions Jews should take. This part also includes a paper on the psychology of antisemitism by a neurologist, I. S. Wechsler. He describes antisemitism as, in essence, "both an individual and a group neurosis" on the part of both Christians and Jews, an "atavistic malady, a reversion to primitive emotional ways of thinking and acting." Common "explanations" of antisemitism are largely rationalizations for "blind emotions and primitive impulses;" it is the latter which not infrequently lead to treatment of the Jew as a scapegoat.—*C. Glick* (Brown).

3705. Prince, S. H. *The Canadian family in wartime*. *Marriage & Family Living*, 1942, 4, 25-28.—The author presents his material under six headings: family stability, family health, family income, housing the family, family demoralization, and home life and adolescent delinquency. Some of the services which Canada is marshalling to take care of each of these problems are listed. In conclusion it is pointed out that the effects of war are not all bad, e.g. the benefits from military discipline and camp life on the unstable heads of families and on the "married vagabonds."—*L. M. McCabe* (Cambridge, Mass.).

3706. Robinson, V. P. [Ed.] *Training for skill in social case work*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1942. Pp. 126. \$1.50.—The pattern of training characterizing the two-year course at the Pennsylvania school of Social Work is described by several of its faculty.—*M. W. Kuenzel* (Children's Home, Cincinnati, O.).

3707. Sachs, H. *The creative unconscious; studies in the psychoanalysis of art*. Cambridge, Mass.: Sci-Art, 1942. Pp. 240. \$2.75.—The purpose of the book is to explore the fundamental problems of aesthetics "with the help of Freud's great discovery." Part I discusses the creative act, starting from daydreams as the most common form of fantasy. Part II develops and illustrates this theory. Part III is concerned with the "central problem of aesthetics: beauty."—*S. G. Dulsky* (Rochester Guidance Center).

3708. Sibley, E. *Some demographic clues to stratification*. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1942, 7, 322-330.—"Not universal equality nor near-equality of status but a high rate of vertical mobility has been the

most important demographic basis of this nation's tradition of classlessness. The long-existing favorable balance of vertical circulation of individuals in American society, i.e., the excess of upward over downward moves, has diminished and seems likely to be further reduced. Development of class consciousness will be likely to occur unless our social institutions are so readjusted as to produce a large amount of compensating up-and-down movement of individuals. The educational system . . . must become more highly selective of individual merit if the loss of certain dwindling sources of upward mobility is to be offset."—*F. W. Finger* (Virginia).

3709. Slotkin, J. S. *Jewish-gentile intermarriage in Chicago*. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1942, 7, 34-39.—The motives or backgrounds for intermarriage are classified into 8 types, and the frequency with which each appears as predominant in an individual is reported for 239 persons studied.—*I. L. Child* (Yale).

3710. Smith, M. *Intelligence of university students by size of community of residence*. *Sch. & Soc.*, 1942, 55, 565-567.—Over 5000 students at the University of Kansas were classified according to their residence, and tables are given showing the relation of the size of the community to their IQ's. Although the correlation is only .117 ± .009, a very definite relationship is apparent. There is no regular progression however in average intelligence from the smallest to largest community, but this may be explainable in part by the fact that the university is located in the smallest urban group.—*M. Lee* (Chicago, Ill.).

3711. Tanser, H. A. *The settlement of negroes in Kent County, Ontario, and a study of the mental capacity of their descendants*. Ontario: Chatham Publishing Co., 1939.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] 188 negro and 544 white pupils, all of grades 1-8 of Kent County schools, were compared by means of 4 intelligence tests and 3 achievement tests. The findings show a "marked superiority of Kent County whites over the Negroes, whether we consider the results on the intelligence, or on the achievement tests." The four intelligence tests reveal "a median Negro IQ range from 88 to 96 with a central tendency around 90, while the median of the whites ranges from 97 to 109 with a central tendency around 104; . . . on all four intelligence tests at all grade levels the measures of central tendency of the IQ distributions show the whites surpassing the Negroes by a range from 24 points in Grade I, to .5 point in Grade VIII; . . . the median IQ's according to the Short Scale of the Pintner-Patterson Performance Tests were whites, 108.2; Six Nation Indians, 107.5; Japanese, 104.7; Indians of Southern Ontario, 96.3; Chinese, 94.4;" and Negroes, 94.2.—*C. Glick* (Brown).

3712. Troup, E., & Lester, O. P. *The social competence of identical twins*. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1942, 60, 167-175.—8 male and 8 female pairs of identical twins, 13-17 years old, with Stanford-Binet IQ's of 77-107, were rated on the Doll Social

Maturity Scale. These twins, reared together, resembled each other more in social competence ($r = .98$) than in intelligence ($r = .77$). Sex differences in social competence did not appear.—D. K. Spelt (Mary Baldwin).

3713. Useem, J., Tangent, P., & Useem, R. *Stratification in a prairie town*. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1942, 7, 331-342.—Such factors as climatic conditions, farm foreclosures, and business failures have in the past 20 years tended to increase the proportion of the submerged groups in towns of the Great Plains. Social circulation has been curtailed, and society has more and more been stratified into fixed social classes. A study of 2 divergent classes in a South Dakota town indicates 3 conditions tending for a crystallized class structure: unlikeness in the constituents of the population, a settled state of society in which the rôle of the individual is determined by the hereditary principle, and the lack of social circulation due to inequalities in education and resources needed to rise in position.—F. W. Finger (Virginia).

3714. Warner, W. L., & Lunt, P. S. *The social life of a modern community*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1941. Pp. xviii + 460. \$4.00.—This book is the first of a series describing an investigation of a New England community of 17,000 population according to the techniques of social anthropology. It outlines the cultural life of the community, emphasizing the division into superior and inferior classes. It is demonstrated how this stratification determines to an appreciable extent the reading habits of the individuals, marriage and home life, education, recreational outlets, religious observance, and political activity. The social characteristics of the various levels in the hierarchy are contrasted.—F. W. Finger (Virginia).

3715. Warner, W. L., & Lunt, P. S. *The status system of a modern community*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1942. Pp. xx + 246. \$3.00.—In this book are described the interrelationships of the various social classes of a New England city. The 6 social classes are subdivided into 89 positions, based on combinations of family, clique, association, school, church, political, and economic structures. The behavior characteristic of each of the different positions is outlined from the standpoint of the social anthropologist, and the changes in response are noted as the individuals come in contact with those of other strata. It is felt that the positional method of class designation is a more useful instrument for inter-individual comparison than less specific techniques in general use, and can well be adopted, for example, by the psychiatrist.—F. W. Finger (Virginia).

3716. Willoughby, R. R. *A study of some poorly adjusted families*. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1942, 7, 47-58.—"On the basis of careful examination of a series of family case work records showing on the one hand, good, and on the other, poor, social adjustment as seen by workers handling them, we have found that the poor adjustment observed

consists chiefly of unintelligence and of too much and too little motivation (anxiety and collapse), both of the latter frequently of psychotic intensity. . . . We have shown that the maladjustment is correlated with a poor educational and vocational background and to some extent with cultural conflicts, but not with medical history or history of neglect and abuse; and we have suggested that the appropriate weapon against unintelligence and its consequences is educational supervision, while that against emotional disturbance is case work of substantially the sort now practiced." This "implies, in the training of workers, adding to (not substituting for) the current psychoanalytic philosophy one derived from the best educational practice, particularly that prevailing in the training of defectives."—I. L. Child (Yale).

3717. Wise, C. A. *Religion in illness and health*. New York: Harpers, 1942. Pp. xiv + 279. \$2.50.—Section I offers a treatment of illness and health in the light of modern knowledge. Here are taken up such problems as the emotional factor in both physical and mental illness, the fundamental principles of the organismic (psychosomatic) approach, and the meaning of personality as regards health and religion. Section II presents the principal argument of the book regarding religion in illness and health. "Religious thought and its symbols are means of gaining insight into the fundamental laws and relationships which give life meaning and on which a way of life may be formulated." Practical considerations for the work of the clergyman and for his relations to physician and social worker are offered in conclusion. References are given at the end of every chapter. Index.—S. Rosenzweig (Worcester State Hospital).

[See also abstracts 3381, 3386, 3479, 3487, 3506, 3520, 3521, 3544, 3585, 3608, 3642, 3646, 3648, 3719, 3723, 3757, 3759, 3774, 3796, 3799, 3811, 3817, 3843, 3846, 3855, 3858.]

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

3718. Blanshard, P., & Lukas, E. J. *Probation and psychiatric care for adolescent offenders in New York City*. New York: Society for the Prevention of Crime, 1942. Pp. 99. 15¢.—Present probation and psychiatric services in 2 adolescents' courts and 2 standard adult criminal courts in New York City are analyzed, and a constructive program is offered to improve these services, including the formulation of a plan to establish a city-wide court for adolescents. The social services and mental hygiene resources of each court are factually described as they exist at present with suggestions for improvement in relation to the legal aspects of probation, records, home visits, supervision, case loads, quality of personnel, the subnormal and the mentally ill, and the operation of clinics.—P. S. de Q. Cabot (Simmons).

3719. Britt, S. H. *The lawyer and the psychologist*. *Illinois Law Rev.*, 1942, 36, 621-627.—To

date most of the work on the psychological aspects of law has been written and compiled by lawyers. Moreover, the law school dean and the typical lawyer look askance at psychology in general, because of a lack of familiarity with its pertinent subject matter. Actually, psychology has made some specific contributions to law, as in lie detection. The lawyer could benefit greatly by studying psychology, through increasing his understanding of human behavior generally and gaining some useful techniques specifically. The psychologist in legal consultation must remember that the law office is not a laboratory but a battlefield.—*R. L. Solomon* (Brown).

3720. *Drewry, P. H., Jr.* Some aspects of suicide. *Virginia med. Mon.*, 1942, 69, 252-256.—Drewry stresses the magnitude of the problem, corrects some misinterpretations, and discusses the symptoms of impending suicide. The incidence of suicidal attempts in Richmond, Va., 1937-1939, was about 50 (17 successful) per 100,000 population. The favorite method for both sexes, although not the most often lethal, was poison. The method used is no indicator of the seriousness of the purpose. Appeal for sympathy is genuine, but also the wish to hurt someone through one's death is present. An unsuccessful attempt may act as a shock therapy, followed by readjustment. Nevertheless, a half-hearted attempt by a depressed patient suggests that another will be made. The suicide almost always gives some warning of his intention, most often by his direct statements. Other premonitory expressions are agitated fear of a painful incurable disease; insomnia, which is feared will produce insanity; fear of losing self-control; and guilt feeling with concern about punishment. The depression, however, may appear mild and transitory.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore, Md.).

3721. *Fornaguera, M.* El problema de la delincuencia infantil a través del anuario general de estadísticas de Colombia en el año de 1942. (The problem of juvenile delinquency as seen through the statistical yearbook of Colombia for the year 1942.) *Rev. javer.*, Bogotá, 1942, 17, 157-159.—In 7 years court cases involving minors increased 500%. Of these, 98% occurred in the 9 major cities, and 78% in Bogotá alone. There is no evident relation to illiteracy, which has steadily decreased; at least half the offenders were illegitimate. The figures are completely out of proportion to those for other countries, notably Belgium and the U. S.—*H. D. Spoerl* (American International College).

3722. *Leiber, A.* Zur Vererbung von asozialen Charaktereigenschaften. (On the inheritance of asocial personality traits.) *Z. ges. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1939, 167, 157-160.—40% of the parents of 300 delinquent children characterized by emotional indifference were found emotionally indifferent, and 19.3% criminal. About half of these showed intellectual deficiency and overactive arrogance in addition to their lack of emotionality. The inconclusiveness of these findings concerning the nature-nurture problems of asocial personality types

is recognized by the author.—*F. J. Kallmann* (New York State Psychiatric Institute).

3723. *L., M. W.* The service of youth. *Police J., Lond.*, 1942, 15, 153-158.—The author reviews the trend in Children's Court statistics before and since the outbreak of the war. The increase is felt to be due to a variety of causes, but principally to the fact that the youth clubs were closed, and the black-out limited other activities. The gradual development of delinquent behavior in one gang is described. The establishment of new clubs, with trained and experienced leaders, is urged as a preventive and curative measure.—*G. S. Speer* (Central YMCA College).

3724. *Reymert, M. L.* Child guidance clinics and prevention of juvenile delinquency. *Welf. Bull. Springfield, Ill.*, 1942, 33, January 4-6, 17.—An unfortunate feature of a clinic is that nothing is done for a child until he is at an advanced stage of maladjustment and has been referred. Day-to-day service may best be given by the school, the basic unit being the school psychologist, rather than by an overstuffed psychiatric clinic which neglects the general population.—*E. S. Primoff* (U. S. Employment Service).

3725. *Sellin, T.* Crime. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1942, 47, 898-906.—Trends in crime during the decade 1930-1940 are discussed. The depression and the elimination of prohibition changed the character of crime from the twenties. Sources of statistical data have been greatly improved. Urban rates for offenses against the person were lower at the end of the decade than at the beginning. Major offenses against property showed an opposite trend. Criminal homicide rates decreased. In comparison with European rates, rates in the United States are not as high as had been assumed, especially when Negro rates are not taken into consideration. The effect of the depression on property crimes is not clear but cannot be discounted. The expansion of the federal criminal law is reflected in the increase in federal prison commitments, while commitments to state institutions declined.—*D. L. Glick* (Brown).

3726. *Souza F. de.* Higiene das crianças delinquentes. (Hygiene of delinquent children.) *Arch. brasil. Hig. ment.*, 1942, 13, 9-15.—The author discusses the causes of juvenile delinquency and points out that the way to deal with the criminality of adults is to take care of the abandoned child and prevent onesided and inadequate education of children. In this way one eliminates the foci from which adult criminals are recruited.—*T. V. Moore* (Catholic University of America).

3727. *Wilmanns, K.* Das Vagabundentum in Deutschland. (Vagrancy in Germany.) *Z. ges. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1940, 168, 65-111.—In analyzing the psychological, demographic, and sociological aspects of vagrancy, the author disagrees with the claims of Stumpf that both racial distribution and the frequency of endogenous psychoses in vagrants correspond to those found in the general population, and that neither alcoholism nor mental defect play a

significant part in the social disintegration of vagabonds. Schizophrenic and manic-depressive psychoses, epidemic encephalitis, and epilepsy are described, in addition to social and physical handicaps, as the main factors in producing a morbid impulse to wander. Recent attempts to eradicate vagrancy by the creation of strictly supervised colonies are not discouraged, but the author warns against undue optimism in view of his observation that among 200 middle-aged inmates of a correctional institution, he found only 2 promising prospects for satisfactory social rehabilitation, one of whom turned out to be a complete success.—*F. J. Kallmann* (New York State Psychiatric Institute).

3728. Wood, A. L. Social organization and crime in small Wisconsin communities. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1942, 7, 40-46.—The crime rate was correlated with various social indices for 7 small communities. Demographic factors, such as age, sex, and percentage of foreign born, showed lower correlations than did economic and political factors and various indices of social participation. Economic factors showed the highest correlation of all.—*I. L. Child* (Yale).

[See also abstracts 3698, 3754, 3832.]

INDUSTRIAL AND PERSONNEL PROBLEMS

3729. [Anon.] Think for yourself! A handbook of training in initiative and intelligence for the fighting services. London; New York: Longmans, Green, 1942. Pp. iv + 60. \$0.40.—This pamphlet contains questions and exercises designed to give practice in dealing with problems demanding quick, clear thinking. The questions and exercises are roughly grouped in 4 parts. The first deals with the expression of ideas; it is followed by a group in which observation and memory training receive particular attention. In the third part the questions are based on various phases of combat problems. Finally, the fourth part includes exercises phrased somewhat the same as those in the better known intelligence tests. An appendix contains outlines for 12 popular military lectures.—*N. R. Bartlett* (Brown).

3730. [Anon.] Hours of work, lost time, and labour wastage. *Emerg. Rep. industr. Hlth Res. Bd. Lond.*, 1942, No. 2. Pp. iv + 26.—This is the second emergency report to be published by this Board since the start of the present war. The findings are that an increase in working hours above 60 per week is attended by an increase in time lost due to sickness, injury, and absence without permission; a fall in both hourly and weekly output; and an increased turnover (labour wastage). Lost time and turnover were more marked in the case of women workers. The initial effect of war enthusiasm was to produce a brief output spurt during the emergency period of June and July, 1940; but as the effect of fatigue, machine stoppages, introduction of new operations and new rates of payment, there was evidence of a decline. Staggered holidays and the assurance that wage rates would not be cut reversed this tendency.—*M. R. Sheehan* (Hunter).

3731. [Anon.] Camouflage bibliography. *Pratt Inst. Libr. Quart. Bklist*, 1942, 6, No. 8. Pp. 8.—In this bibliography are listed 13 books, 9 pamphlets, 5 bibliographies, and 52 periodical references. Of the periodical references, 14 refer to aviation concealment, 11 to industrial camouflage, 18 to military camouflage, 4 to naval camouflage, and 5 to natural phenomena of protective concealment.—*N. R. Bartlett* (Brown).

3732. Appley, L. A. The human element in personnel management. *Hospitals*, 1942, 16, No. 5, 13-20.—Good personnel administration depends on management accepting the responsibility for sound human relationships. To build worker morale it is necessary to clarify the duties incumbent on the employee, to set up criteria as to when a job is well done, to strike periodic balance sheets showing where each man stands, and to provide a personal improvement program.—*E. S. Primoff* (U. S. Employment Service).

3733. Bahn, C. A. Ophthalmic requirements of the military services. *Arch. Ophthalmol., Chicago*, 1942, 27, 1202-1213.—Tables showing the visual requirements for various classifications in the different services have been made up from the listed publications on regulations.—*M. R. Stoll* (Lowell, Mass.).

3734. Ballard, S. S. Optical problems facing the Navy. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1942, 32, 123-128.—Ballard discusses in general terms the problems of fire control, coincidence and stereoscopic rangefinders and their operation, gun sights of various types, the gun camera, and machine gun training devices. In connection with these devices, and more particularly with the stereoscopic rangefinders, he points out that one is dealing not simply with an optical instrument, but with an instrument-operator combination. "Thus the physio-psychological response of the operator merits, and is now receiving, grave consideration." The problems here are the selection and training of personnel and the study of the fatiguing of rangefinder operators. The research work carried out in the Navy and under the Office of Scientific Research and Development is outlined.—*R. J. Beitel, Jr.* (American Optical Company).

3735. Benjamin, H. C. Employment tests in business and industry. *Bibliogr. Ser. Industr. Relat. Princeton Univ.*, 1942, No. 67. Pp. 32.—A selected, annotated bibliography divided into these sections: general discussions, testing principles and procedures, material concerning specific types of tests, reports of company experience and of research in the use of tests, and bibliographies.—*H. F. Roth* (Minnesota).

3736. Bergen, H. B. Measuring wartime attitudes and morale. *Person. J.*, 1942, 21, 2-9.—By constructing and using a specially designed attitude questionnaire employees' grievances can be determined. Good leadership and efficient management increase morale and production more than mere wage increases. Their effect on production is also more permanent than that of fanfare methods.—*M. B. Mitchell* (Minnesota).

3737. Bigelow, R. B. Psychiatric problems in military aviation. *War. Med., Chicago*, 1942, 2, 381-402.—The majority of failures to complete training are caused by psychological difficulties developing in response to the stress of training and often not discoverable in advance with the present type of examination. The best tests for identifying subjects prone to develop these trends are still undetermined because of insufficient knowledge regarding the traits associated with success or failure in aviation. Specific problems needing further study are: emotional reactions to environmental stimuli, particularly physical risk; ability to use rational control and learned technic in dangerous situations; and variations in performance due to emotional factors. Bigelow suggests an intelligence test (Wonderlie), interview emphasizing significant characteristics, test of psychomotor coordination, and Rorschach test. An important consideration as to whether deviations are disqualifying is their relation to flying or its symbolic implications. The difficulties center around fear. Students who develop a clear-cut neurotic or psychotic trend (anxiety, depression, conversion symptoms, projections) should be dropped. Borderline cases should be considered individually, but any kind of overreactivity is a liability.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore, Md.).

3738. Brandt, H. F. An evaluation of the intensity of isolation by means of ocular photography. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1942, 55, 230-239.—"The purpose of this study is to evaluate by means of ocular photography the attentional value of isolated and non-isolated copy." 2 sets of 4 cards each were prepared; 4 pictures, equal in size, were mounted on the left, with a large picture on the right in Set 1, while in Set 2 the large picture was on the left. The 4 cards in each set had, respectively, 0%, 25%, 50%, and 75% of white space. The content of the pictures remained the same. 120 college men and 120 college women served as S's. 30 S's observed each card, no S observing more than 1 of the 8 cards. Eye movements were photographed during 10 sec. of the S's observational time. The results showed that if the time spent on observation of the 0% white space card is considered 100%, then 25% white space increases attention time to 108.5% in Set 1, and to 104.8% in Set 2. The 50% white space cards gave 85.4% and 99.8% of attention time, respectively; the 75% white space cards gave 79.6% and 90.3% respectively. Thus, when white space equals or exceeds 50% of the original copy, it yields diminishing returns in attentional value. It also appears that the white space profits the non-preferred (right-hand) position more than the preferred position.—*D. E. Johannsen* (Skidmore).

3739. Brown, J. D., & Baker, H. Optimum hours of work in war production. *Res. Rep. Ser. industr. Relat. Princeton Univ.*, 1942, No. 65. Pp. 25.—This is a summary of the opinions of executives, based on their experiences. Optimum hours are approximately 8 per day for 6 days a week for men and 5 days a week for women. In any increase in

the number of hours special attention should be paid to absences, tardiness, and accidents. The need for longer hours should be made clear to the employees, and the results in terms of productivity should be given to them regularly.—*H. F. Roth* (Minnesota).

3740. Bruce, T., & Helander, S. Arbetsbelastningsprov för utrönande av olika gasmasktypers inverkan på prestationsförmågan. (Study of the effects of various types of gas masks on working capacity.) *Nord. Medicin*, 1940, 7, 1181-1187.—Working with gas mask results in increased oxygen requirements, perhaps due to resistance in breathing. Expiratory and inspiratory valves in the mask reduce the oxygen debt. The oxygen debt due to wearing a mask can be lessened by practice until values are almost unaffected. German summary.—*E. S. Primoff* (U. S. Employment Service).

3741. Chappell, M. N. Radio audience "ratings"; a study of variables causing inconsistencies between radio program audience ratings obtained by the day-part recall and by the coincidental methods. New York: C. E. Hooper, 1942. Pp. 22.—The two major causes of disparity between the two methods are shown to be: variations in the use of the "not-at-home" sample, and memory variables. Factors contributing to "not-at-home" variation are: seasonal, geographic, and time lapse between program and sampling. Dimensions of the memory variable are: program age, program length, program rating, network, and program type. Specific conclusions as to the effects of these variables on the ratings obtained are derived from empirical data.—*L. S. Kogan* (Rochester).

3742. Dorcus, R. M., & Leeds, J. The relation between subjective estimates of the quality of certain food products and their cost. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1942, 55, 261-264.—Two brands of butter, coffee, and sherry wine, differing only in price, were compared by 112 university students. 38.5% of the S's preferred the cheaper coffee, 51.7% the more expensive; 45.4% preferred each wine; 42.3% preferred the cheaper butter, 45% the more expensive. Order of tasting played an important part; 58% preferred the cheaper brand of all 3 products when tasting it first. When the more expensive brands were tasted first, 59% preferred the more expensive coffee, 50% the more expensive wine, and 48% the more expensive butter. When order was not maintained, about 54% preferred the more expensive brand of all 3 products.—*D. E. Johannsen* (Skidmore).

3743. Fowler, E. P. Hearing standards for acceptance, disability rating, and discharge, in the military services and in industry. *Laryngoscope, St Louis*, 1941, 51, 937-956.—"The basic factors necessary for establishing a dependable method for measuring percentage losses in hearing capacity from monaural and binaural deafness are set forth. . . . These factors are important for estimating hearing losses in the personnel of the military services as well as in civil life and industry. Standards are

set up upon which to base opinions as to the percentage of disability suffered by a normally hearing person, or one who in the past has had a partial deafness in one or both ears. A table is constructed for estimating the percentage of loss of capacity to hear speech. By changing the weighting it may be used in other categories of hearing function."—C. K. Trueblood (Cambridge, Mass.).

3744. Fry, D. B. A suggestion for a new method of testing hearing in aviation candidates. *J. Laryng.*, 1942, 57, 11-13.—For aviation the most important aspect of hearing is recognition and interpretation of speech or code signals under the candidate's working conditions. Ability to interpret signals depends on hearing, intelligence, and guessing, which is largely the result of training. Threshold testing with pure tones is insufficient; the requirement is some variety of articulation testing against a noise background. Fry's unfinished experiments indicate that significant correlations exist between sound, syllable, and sentence articulation in a noisy environment. The method eventually decided upon will probably be a sound articulation test. In his technic the subject, in a high-level noise field from which he is protected by a helmet, is given test words and sentences through his earphones. Alternatively, both noise and signals (gramophone records) are delivered into the phones. This method allows standardization and group testing. Wider considerations are the importance of training in reception of transmitted speech, the extent to which training can compensate for hearing defects, and the effect of monaural deafness on ability to receive signals.—M. E. Morse (Baltimore, Md.).

3745. Guild, S. R. War deafness and its prevention. *Trans. Amer. laryng. Soc.*, 1941, 47, 370-377.—The increased incidence of injured hearing among military personnel over corresponding age groups of civilians is due mainly to: epidemic spinal meningitis complicated by labyrinthitis; otitis media; direct wounds of the head with missiles; rapid changes of altitude in combat flying and training; and acoustic trauma from recurrent extremely loud noise for long periods and from detonation waves from nearby explosions. To prevent injury to hearing in flying the eustachian tubes should be kept open in spite of abrupt altitude changes, a problem for which no satisfactory solution has been found. Damage to the ear by acoustic trauma can be effectively prevented by a device used by the British in the last war and called a "Tommy." It consists of a small, hollow, soft rubber sphere, with a short-necked opening in one side, surrounded by a soft rubber flange, and can be inserted in the external auditory canals of most adults without discomfort. Voice sounds can be heard even when low, yet the device takes the sting out of intense sounds and stops detonation waves.—C. K. Trueblood (Cambridge, Mass.).

3746. Hepner, H. W. Student workbook for *Effective Advertising*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1942. Pp. 87. \$1.25.—This is a self-test manual to

accompany the same author's text (see XVI: 730). True-false, completion, and project questions are provided for each chapter of the text.—H. F. Roth (Minnesota).

3747. Heyel, C. How to create job enthusiasm. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1942. Pp. 253. \$2.00.—Manifestations of job enthusiasm by employees are: (1) a "mail-must-go-through" attitude toward the job, (2) a "we" attitude toward the job, (3) spontaneity of discipline, (4) cheerfulness on the job. Plausible reasons for these manifestations are given and means of promoting them suggested. Throughout the book the philosophy of management is one of collaboration. Many examples, taken from industrial sources, are cited, and illustrations of posters, certificates, etc. are included.—H. F. Roth (Minnesota).

3748. Mayer, L. L. Eyesight in industry. *Arch. Ophthalm.*, Chicago, 1942, 27, 375-405.—This article summarizes the literature under the following main headings: prime importance of eyesight in industry, laboratory contributions, adequate care of the eyes.—M. R. Stoll (Lowell, Mass.).

3749. Moore, J. I. A visual-test card designed for use in examinations for the armed forces. *Arch. Ophthalm.*, Chicago, 1942, 27, 460-465.

3750. Poppen, J. R. The ear in flying. *Laryngoscope*, St. Louis, 1941, 51, 974-982.—The author discusses (1) middle ear ventilation, its physiology and hygiene; (2) the relation between flying and the auditory mechanism; (3) the rôle of the labyrinth in aerial equilibration. In connection with (1) he discusses the problem and the existing techniques, of maintaining equal pressures on both sides of the tympanum and of keeping the chemical composition of the gases in the middle ear cavity in normal relation to those in circulation in the capillaries lining the cavity. With regard to (2) he maintains that while "hearing is reduced for considerable periods after flight, this is evidence of fatigue and does not mean permanent or prolonged impairment," and suggests that studies in progress should develop means of protection even against fatigue. With regard to (3) he states that the rôle of the labyrinth in aerial equilibration becomes a secondary one. "To preserve the pilot a satisfactory adjustment to his airplane, the labyrinth must not detract from the leading rôle of the somatic senses. . . . It might be better for flying if the labyrinth could not be easily stimulated."—C. K. Trueblood (Cambridge, Mass.).

3751. Reid, W. G. Drivers aptitude tests of the third armored division. *Harper Hosp. Bull.*, 1942, 1, 97-102.—The following tests have been given to 10,000 prospective heavy-truck drivers: a yarn test for color-vision, a field of vision test (semi-circular board used as protractor, with examiner's fingers as test objects), a depth perception test (aligning blocks or metal rods), a glare test (ability to read after being blinded), balance tests (time on one foot while blindfolded, walking rail, straddling log), a stability test (body- sway revealed by pencil fastened

to head), a reaction time test (stopping falling board within drop of 13 in.), and a visual acuity test. The greatest number of failures occurred for glare-blindness (213 cases), followed by the numbers failed for defective acuity (210) and depth perception (117).—*E. S. Primoff* (U. S. Employment Service).

3752. Scanlon, R. J. Shipyard morale. *Person. J.*, 1942, 21, 23-33.—A San Francisco newspaper columnist invited communications from shipyard workers as to whether or not they were allowed to work at full efficiency. 75% of the replies stated that they were not and gave reasons. They revealed a dire need for trained personnel executives to investigate complaints and build morale for more efficient production.—*M. B. Mitchell* (Minnesota).

3753. Schaefer, V. G., & Wissler, W. Industrial supervision: I. Organization. II. Controls. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1941. Vol. I. Pp. xi + 283. \$1.75. Vol. II. Pp. xi + 267. \$1.75.—These texts are used at Pennsylvania State College in adult extension classes, chiefly for foremen and others of middle supervisory levels. Volume I deals partly with industrial organization and supervisory responsibilities, and partly with the more psychological topics of selection and training. There are 10 chapters: industrial development, the foreman's job, the foreman as manager, harmonious relations in industry, analysis of workers' jobs, job evaluation, selection and placement, training, merit rating, production planning. Volume II is devoted almost entirely to the human side of supervision. It also has 10 chapters: human nature, interesting the worker, building morale, reducing turnover, promoting safety, dealing with grievances, waste control, labor relations, industrial economy for the foreman, leadership.—*R. W. Husband* (Pennsylvania State College).

3754. Selling, L. S. The young traffic offender. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1942, 12, 241-251.—This is a discussion of 100 consecutive traffic offenders under the age of 21 examined by the Psychopathic Clinic of the Recorder's Court of Detroit. The material was examined from 4 standpoints: physical, psychological and psychophysical, psychiatric, and the synthesis of all. Most of the physical defects reported did not have a serious effect on the driver. Although the feeble-minded do not drive as a general rule in Detroit, over 1/4 of all cases were in the borderline group. Of 19 psychophysical tests given the most useful was found to be a simple reaction time test. As to psychiatric diagnosis the mal-behavior syndromes seen at the Traffic Clinic ran the same gamut seen in the Child Guidance and Criminological Behavior Clinic. Several cases are given to illustrate these facts.—*R. E. Perl* (Jewish Board of Guardians).

3755. Walton, A. Do you want to be a foreman? New York: McGraw-Hill, 1941. Pp. x + 165. \$1.25.—This text, in simple language, is designed for promising workers who desire to become foremen. These men in the main are beyond the usual educational ages, and some have finished high school.

The first half is devoted chiefly to inspiration; chapter headings are: do you really want promotion?, take a personal inventory, have a program for self-improvement, facing the facts, outgrow your job. The second half deals with more scientific material, chapter headings being: aptitudes, selection, authority and responsibility, merit rating, turnover, organization, planning, grievances, leadership.—*R. W. Husband* (Pennsylvania State College).

3756. Wells, W. A. The danger to the hearing apparatus in modern warfare. *Trans. Amer. laryng. Soc.*, 1941, 47, 215-223.—"The sense of hearing is seriously threatened by the new methods of modern warfare. The chief causes are the intense noise of artillery fire, the terrific noise of mechanized units, the wide-spread, blasting effects of bomb explosions, and the violent sudden variations of barometric pressure incident to altitude flying. The deterioration is in some cases so insidious that it is often far advanced before it is discovered; in other cases a complete or severe loss may occur so suddenly that prevention is impossible. This deafness is in a large percentage of cases due to injury of the sensory nerve element and therefore beyond the hope of recovery or repair. . . . Physicians can do much by insistence on employment of ear protectors, by recognition of the hearing defect in the early stages, and by emphasizing the danger of continued or repeated exposure. Engineers should be able to do something by better insulation of machine noise, and managers by . . . a comprehensive study of the problems involved."—*C. K. Trueblood* (Cambridge, Mass.).

3757. Wulfeck, W. H. Social changes in relation to industrial management. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1942, 15, 145-151.—The implications of social change are considered in 3 areas: business, industry, and management; management, industry, and the consumer; organized labor and management. Too frequently the social scientist has approached these problems as partisan and reformer rather than as dispassionate scientist.—*F. W. Finger* (Virginia).

[See also abstracts 3400, 3406, 3444, 3449, 3456, 3462, 3466, 3467, 3530, 3567, 3802.]

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

(incl. Vocational Guidance)

3758. Alanis Amaya, A. Aplicación de tests en la escuela primaria. (Application of tests in the primary school.) *An. Psicotec.*, Rosario, 1941, 1, 82-95.—This is a summary of lectures on the use of tests, with examples of the outcome in school practice. Besides intelligence, reading readiness, achievement, and mathematics are specifically considered.—*H. D. Spoerl* (American International College).

3759. Aldrich, M. G. An exploratory study of social guidance at the college level. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1942, 2, 209-216.—This is a report of an experimental evaluation of social guidance with 79 college freshman girls divided into experimental and control groups and retested a year after the initial administration of certain personality tests.

The findings indicate that social adjustment is improved and that "not only do the girls in the experimental group make greater mean gains, but they feel that they have more friends, participate in more activities, and are less critical of the social program than the control group."—*P. S. de Q. Cabot* (Simmons).

3760. Anderson, M. H., & McManus, R. L. Interests of nursing candidates; the pattern of interests and activities of 800 prenursing students. *Amer. J. Nurs.*, 1942, 42, 555-563.—A sample of 106 records, selected from those of 800 nursing candidates, is studied as to education, vocational experience, and individual activities. The average candidate first thought of becoming a nurse when in grammar or junior high school; and 70% claimed to have planned a school program for nursing requirements. Of school subjects, English was liked by 51%, biology by 42%, and chemistry by 48%. Fathers of candidates tended to be engaged in trades or manufacturing rather than in professions.—*E. S. Primoff* (U. S. Employment Service).

3761. Andrews, M. E. The relationship between reading ability and interest scores. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1942, 33, 138-143.—Scores of 100 female students on the Strong Vocational Interest Blank for stenographer, nurse, general office worker, and social worker were correlated with their scores on the Iowa Silent Reading Test. All correlations were low or negative.—*J. W. Macmillan* (Maryland).

3762. [Anon.] Proceedings of the seventh annual guidance conference held at Purdue University, November 14 and 15, 1941. *Stud. higher Educ. Purdue Univ.*, 1942, No. 43. Pp. 108.—Among others, reports from the conference include the following: R. G. Bernreuter, guidance from the viewpoint of the clinical psychologist; M. H. S. Hayes, guidance for what?; R. Pulliam, new frontiers for the guidance movement; K. Holland, work experience for high school youth; H. W. White, opportunities for work experience in the secondary school; R. Pulliam, implications of the defense crisis for guidance; H. L. Shibley, summary of the conference. Reports from the third annual Kiwanis guidance conference, held in conjunction with the guidance conference, are also included. Among these is one by C. H. Lawshe on the future of Kiwanis vocational-guidance activity.—*G. R. Thornton* (Purdue).

3763. Baumgarten-Tramer, F. Über die Eignung der Frau zur körperlichen Arbeit. (The aptitude of women for physical work.) *Gesundh. u. Wohlf.*, 1942, No. 2, 49-62.—The author re-examines the literature on women's capacity for strenuous work and concludes that no scientific judgment as to women's vocational capacities can be formed at present because all the investigations contain too many sources of error. Especially, studies are lacking on psychological factors affecting women's work and incentives: home responsibilities, resentment over restricted opportunities, unequal pay, lack of organization, etc. Both men and women

can reach an equally high goal (typing), but perhaps by different psychological paths. Women's manual dexterity is developed by household training from childhood. Very few studies exist on the comparative deftness of boys and girls, and none as to possible psychological differences between the manual skills of men and women.—*M. E. Morse* (Baltimore, Md.).

3764. Bear, R. M. Reading rapidly and well. Yellow Springs, O.: Antioch Bookplate Co., 1941. Pp. 16. \$0.25.—A manual setting forth simple rules for the improvement of speed and comprehension in reading.—*M. Pankaskie* (Indiana State Teachers College).

3765. Brewington, A., & Berg, E. The women graduates of a collegiate school of business. *Stud. Bus. Adm., Univ. Chicago*, 1942, 12, No. 2. Pp. ix + 99.—Questionnaire returns from 56.8% of the women graduates of the University of Chicago School of Business from January, 1913 to January, 1941 indicate, inter alia, that college education in business widens employment opportunities; that salaries tend to increase with years of education, being lower for women than those for men of equivalent qualifications, but higher than those for women with only general college preparation; that, although discriminations against women are slowly disappearing, they are still evident; that while marriage is not a serious handicap in getting a job, relatively few of the women respondents believed it possible to pursue a career and manage a home with complete success, especially if there are children. The materials of the study and the data obtained are included in a series of appendices.—*M. R. Sheehan* (Hunter).

3766. Buswell, G. T., & Sherman, M. Selected references on educational psychology. *Sch. Rev.*, 1942, 50, 381-386.—Classified bibliography of 37 books and articles published in 1941.—*R. C. Strassburger* (St. Joseph's College for Women).

3767. Cardall, A. J. A test for primary business interests based on a functional occupational classification. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1942, 2, 113-138.—This is a description of the methods used in constructing this test and of the results of a statistical analysis of the data to discover the number and nature of occupational activities represented. 6 occupational patterns emerge: accounting, collections and adjustments, junior clerical, sales-office, sales-store, stenographic filing. Directions for administering and scoring the test are given as well as the extent of its present use and the implications of this research.—*P. S. de Q. Cabot* (Simmons).

3768. César Vaca, P. Apuntes para un programa del oficio de confesor. (Items for a job analysis of the function of confessor.) *Psicotecnia*, 1941, 2, 231-252.—The parochial activities of the priest call for complex combinations of personal qualities. These may be organized differently in different individuals. Besides the customary profile chart (of which a sample is given for this profession) it is desirable to employ a questionnaire

designed to bring out special aptitudes and the candidate's subjective orientation in relation to objective and social qualifications. A tentative form of this questionnaire is presented and discussed.—*H. D. Spoerl* (American International College).

3769. Crespi, J. A. *Iniciación en la práctica de los tests.* (Introduction to the use of tests.) *An. Psicotec.*, Rosario, 1941, 1, 51-56.—Outline of a series of lectures describing the experimental and practical use of psychological tests.—*H. D. Spoerl* (American International College).

3770. Dunsmoor, C. C., & Miller, L. M. *Guidance methods for teachers.* Scranton, Pa.: International Textbook Co., 1942. Pp. xvi + 382. \$2.50.—This book is designed "to provide a source for ready reference on practical methods and materials for use by teachers who are charged with the responsibility for guidance in homeroom or classroom." It is also for use as a text in educational or vocational guidance courses. Part I discusses the rôle of the teacher, particularly the homeroom teacher, in guidance. Part II, organizing for guidance by teachers, deals with the homeroom or class group, and with the conducting of business meetings and the use of committees. The longest section, Part III, entitled: guidance in action, includes chapters on conducting guidance discussions, planning lessons, types of guidance (educational, civic-ethical-social, vocational, and individual counseling); also on the teacher-conference plan for student adjustment, and teacher guidance in elementary and in rural schools. Part IV, on guidance materials and outcomes, discusses source materials and evaluation. Photographs and illustrative materials are included; a list of book and periodical references is given at the close of each chapter.—*S. S. Sargent* (Barnard).

3771. Estes, S. G. A study of five tests of "spatial" ability. *J. Psychol.*, 1942, 13, 265-271.—This study was undertaken to determine how each of 5 spatial relationships tests is related to achievement in descriptive geometry. The tests were the block design test from the Bellevue Intelligence Tests, the Carl Hollow Square Scale, the Crawford Structural Visualization Test, the revised Minnesota Paper Form Board (Form AA), and the Wiggly Block Test. Data on all test and criterion material were available for 76 freshmen engineering students. Factor analysis revealed a single common factor. Multiple correlation coefficients between descriptive geometry grades and scores on the various spatial tests, Q and L sub-scores on the ACE Scholastic Aptitude Test, and scores on the Northwestern University Algebra Achievement Test ranged from .43 to .53. Among other conclusions it is stated that scores on spatial relationships tests aid in predicting success in descriptive geometry and that test material composed of 3-dimensional problems is no more valid than that involving only 2 dimensions.—*F. A. Mote, Jr.* (Connecticut).

3772. Fahey, G. L. The extent of classroom questioning activity of high-school pupils and the

relation of such activity to other factors of pedagogical significance. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1942, 33, 128-137.—"All the questions asked by 169 pupils in 6 different high-school classes during one academic year were recorded, summarized and correlated with other pupil traits of pedagogical significance." The pupils asked only about one question per pupil per month. 18 pupils asked 5 times the median number of questions, one pupil, over 20 times the median number. One third of the group asked less than 6 questions each during the year, while 4% asked 25% of the questions. "There was a persistent tendency for more favorable scores on measures of scholastic achievement, interests, reading abilities and appreciation, and accuracy and consistency in thinking to be associated with greater amounts of questioning activity." "There are undoubtedly other factors involved in the classroom situation which contribute more to individual differences in amount of questioning activity than do any of the variables considered in this study. Among such other factors, the methods and personalities of teachers and the study habits and social and emotional traits of pupils would probably rank high."—*J. W. Macmillan* (Maryland).

3773. Fennell, J. R., & Myers, A. F. *Fennell standard tests for eighth year pupils.* New York: Globe Book, 1941. Pp. 34. \$1.38.—The test booklet includes sections on spelling, reading, vocabulary, arithmetic fundamentals, arithmetic problems, grammar and usage, literature, history and geography. Time limits for sections range from 20 to 40 minutes and total 4 hours and 10 minutes. Material is grouped into 4 parts, to be given in different sessions. The scoring of vocabulary, literature, history and geography is facilitated by means of a code; the letters representing the correct answers form names of well-known writers when read from bottom to top of the completed pages. Grade-level equivalents of the raw scores are given for each section.—*E. B. Mallory* (Wellesley).

3774. Figuerido, C. A. *El problema de la orientación profesional; los factores externos y personales en la elección de profesión.* (The problem of vocational guidance; the external and personal factors in the choice of occupation.) *Psicotecnia*, 1941, 2, 252-270.—Among the external factors discussed are the social nature of the work, socioeconomic position, and family considerations; the personal factors include character, vocation, temperament, and intelligence. In children and youths these various factors must be considered in relation to educational opportunities and progress. The work of vocational guidance centers is described.—*H. D. Spoerl* (American International College).

3775. Froehlich, G. J. *The prediction of academic success at the University of Wisconsin, 1909-1941.* *Bull. Univ. Wis. gen. Ser.*, 1941, No. 2358. Pp. 44.—This is a summary and coordination of some 150 pages of published research, 300 pages of university bulletins, and 650 pages of unpublished materials. After a review of the

findings, the author concludes: (1) A measure of high school success is the best single index obtained to date for prediction of academic success at Wisconsin. (2) Intelligence test ratings yield sizable coefficients of correlation with first semester grade point averages, but they are not as good as high school success. (3) A combination of high school achievement and intelligence ratings materially increases predictive efficiency. (4) Long-range predictions of academic success at Wisconsin are feasible. (5) Prediction in terms of less tangible indices, such as personality and adjustment, is, as yet, quite unsatisfactory.—*W. F. Madden* (Middlebury).

3776. Garcia, J. A. Aspectos da higiene mental na educação. (Aspects of mental hygiene in education.) *Arch. brasil. Hig. ment.*, 1942, 13, 39-45.—Infancy is the golden age of mental hygiene, and therefore there should be undertaken a vast program of mental hygiene directed at the education of families. The aims of education and mental hygiene are essentially the same: to establish an equilibrium between the individual and his physical and social surroundings.—*T. V. Moore* (Catholic University of America).

3777. Garlough, L. N. A convenient method for calculating indices of ease and of differentiating ability for individual test questions. *J. educ. Res.*, 1942, 35, 611-617.—In the method described "perfect" ease and "perfect" differentiating ability are each indicated by a score of one, total lack of either of these qualities, by a score of zero. The indices are derived from the properties of a "least squares" fit of a straight line to proportions of correct answers to any objective question, or to mean percentage scores on discussion questions, in consecutive fifths of a class, the fifths being based upon the criterion of achievement on the test as a whole.—*M. Murphy* (Pennsylvania).

3778. Goodenough, F. L. Selected references on preschool and parental education. *Elem. Sch. J.*, 1942, 42, 540-549.—This annotated bibliography of 58 titles covers the year 1941. It is divided into technical and experimental studies, and non-technical references primarily in parent education.—*S. S. Sargent* (Barnard).

3779. Hawkins, T. E. Some factors which made for occupational maladjustment among 38 negro freshmen. *J. Negro Educ.*, 1942, 11, 154-157.—This 5-year study by the assistant dean of men at Howard University, based upon the personal interview technique, suggests the following factors: the apparent lack of adequate occupational information and counseling for negro students in both segregated and nonsegregated high schools; parental ambition to see a child economically and socially well-established in one of the professions, regardless of the child's aptitude or interests; the student's fear that the field of choice is over-crowded; economic insecurity; and curriculum modifications due to miscellaneous causes.—*C. Glick* (Brown).

3780. Horne, B. M., & Allen, M. L. A study of the vocational orientation of institutionalized adolescent mentally defective girls. *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1942, 46, 485-495.—This study is based on interview and case history data. The girls were rated on 6 specially constructed 5-point rating scales. They were found well oriented with respect to prospective jobs and their requirements and prospective salaries. They were less well oriented with regard to recreation, social contacts, and expenditures. Orientation in all areas improved with age.—*M. W. Kuenzel* (Children's Home, Cincinnati, O.).

3781. Horsefield, E. Suggestions for training the mentally retarded by parents in the home. *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1942, 46, 533-537.—Projects are listed, and information is given about where to secure materials.—*M. W. Kuenzel* (Children's Home, Cincinnati, O.).

3782. Jacobson, C. F. Interest patterns and achievement in medical school. *J. Ass. Amer. med. Coll.*, 1942, 17, 153-163.—The selection of students could be materially improved by combining the medical aptitude test with the Strong interest inventory. Ratings on 9 selected professions were used, 4 of them from the technical group (including physician and chemist) and 5 from the business-social group. Students were rated as *T* (wide technical interests), *T+* (plus interests in some other major interest pattern), *M* (technical interest confined to medicine), *M+* (some additional interest pattern), and *C* (lack of technical interests). The performance of the *T+* group on the medical aptitude test was outstanding. The *M* and *C* groups showed wide spread but in general low rank. The order of rank on the Thorndike CAVD scale was *T+*, *T*, *M+*, *M*, and *C*. A comparison with performance in first-year subjects showed superiority for the *T+* group, closely followed by the *M+*, while those with less diverse interests fell well below. The *C* group was least satisfactory. The achievement of the *M+* group was considerably above expectations based on the medical aptitude test. The best rule for the combination of data would be: acceptance (1) of those in the *T+*, *M+*, and *M* groups who are otherwise qualified, and (2) of those in the *T* and *C* groups who score above the 70 percentile on the medical aptitude test and who are otherwise qualified.—*F. C. Paschal* (Vanderbilt).

3783. Jordan, A. M. Educational psychology. (3rd ed.) New York: Holt, 1942. Pp. xviii + 597. \$2.90.—In general the subject matter sequence of this edition is similar to that of previous editions (see II: 2928; VII: 6079). The text is divided into 4 parts: problems of learning (9 chapters); individual differences (2 chapters); personality (2 chapters); measurement of traits (4 chapters). Two chapters: learning of the elementary school subjects, and family and environment, have been omitted in the third edition. Other chapters have been rearranged, especially in the last two parts. The text is built on a scientific foundation of experimental evidence. In this edition the author specifically makes ap-

plication of these psychological principles to school situations.—S. C. *Ericksen* (Arkansas).

3784. **Koenker, R. H.** Certain characteristic differences between excellent and poor achievers in two-figure division. *J. educ. Res.*, 1942, 35, 578-586.—Excellent and poor achievers in two-figure division differ significantly in MA, CA, skill in fundamental operations, reading ability, one-figure division, estimating and placing the first quotient figure, multiplication and subtraction as in division, comparing product and partial dividend, finding errors in division, and vocabulary in division.—M. *Murphy* (Pennsylvania).

3785. **Kuder, G. F.** **Kuder Preference Record, Form BB.** (Rev. ed.) Chicago: Science Research Associates, 1942. Experimental set, \$1.00; test booklet, \$0.25; answer pads, \$5.00 per 100; profile sheets, \$1.25 per 100.—The blank is used for obtaining a systematic record of a person's preferences with respect to a variety of activities. The testee indicates for each group of 3 activities the one he likes the most and the one he likes the least. The data obtained are intended for use primarily in the vocational and educational guidance of high school and college students. Percentile scores are obtained for 9 types of activities: mechanical, computational, scientific, persuasive, artistic, literary, musical, social service, clerical. There is no time limit; college students require about 30 minutes. Details of construction, and data regarding validity and reliability of this form will be published in the future.—S. G. *Dulsky* (Rochester Guidance Center).

3786. **Leonard, E. A., & Tucker, A. C.** The individual inventory in guidance programs in secondary schools—a study of present practices in selected schools. *U. S. Off. Educ. Bull.*, 1941, No. 215. Pp. v + 60.—A 12-page questionnaire was mailed to 1,297 high schools having counselors; returns were received from 891 schools, and selected questionnaires from 870 of these schools were used as a basis for the present study. Aside from the introductory chapter regarding the method of selecting the high schools and the method of conducting the study, this investigation is divided into the following 5 major topics: records received by high schools from elementary schools, use of cumulative records in high schools, use of tests in high schools, counseling in high schools, and problems of counseling. Interspersed throughout the study are numerous graphical presentations of the results of the analysis of the questionnaires. The appendixes at the end of the study consist of miscellaneous detailed tables and other material.—J. E. *Zerga* (U. S. Employment Service).

3787. **Leonard, E. M., Miles, L. E., & Van der Kar, C. S.** The child at home and school. New York: American Book Co., 1942. Pp. 850. \$3.60.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] This text, dealing with the child from birth to 10 years of age, is designed for use in child care and training and for general courses in education. Part I, entitled "the child himself," contains the following 6 divisions:

heredity and environment, and physical, motor-manipulative, mental, social-emotional, and aesthetic development. Part II, the child in school, is divided into: (1) general philosophy of present-day education in contrast to that of the traditional school; (2) initiating and carrying out a modern program in the school of early childhood; and (3) areas of experience in the school of early childhood. 150 photographs illustrate many of the situations and characteristics discussed.—N. R. *Bartlett* (Brown).

3788. **Luckiesh, M., & Moss, F. K.** The task of reading. *Elem. Sch. J.*, 1942, 42, 510-514.—A consideration of the physiological aspects of reading, including effects of fatigue and of age.—S. S. *Sargent* (Barnard).

3789. **Malan, C. T.** [Dir.] The present status of high school guidance as it affects the senior of 1942 in Indiana. *Guid. Res. Bull., Indianapolis*, 1942, No. 1. Pp. 33.—371 schools, with a total enrollment of 86,481, reported on a questionnaire study of high school guidance as it affects the post-graduation intentions and training of seniors of 1942. Results are given for township, town, and city schools, also for different sized high schools. On the whole, 21% of the seniors plan to enter college (15.6% from township, 14.9% from town, and 24.5% from city schools), 15% plan to enter special schools, 36% plan to enter gainful occupations, 21% have indefinite plans, and 5% are uncertain. The responses to the questions concerning guidance in choice of college, choice of vocation, and in job placement show that there is little agreement among high school principals regarding techniques and devices for this purpose, no single device or technique being reported by all principals for any one of the three fields of guidance, though many different devices were listed. An appendix reproduces the survey blank; gives bar graphs indicating the numbers of seniors planning to enter college, to enter other schools, etc.; and presents a table giving the specific guidance devices reported and the percentage of township, town, and city schools (also classified as to size) using each.—L. M. *McCabe* (Cambridge, Mass.).

3790. **McCall, W. A., & Herring, J. P.** Comprehensive curriculum test for junior and senior high schools: Forms 1 and 2. New York: Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, 1941. (Manual, 1942.) 100 copies, \$1.50; specimen set, \$0.25; manual, \$0.20.—The purpose of this test is "to measure, to diagnose, and to influence school practices." The test consists of 66 yes-no questions providing a record of what the individual student has done "in connection with school, anywhere, in the last four weeks." The manual lists special features, gives 14 uses of the test, and briefly discusses related tests, possible objections to the test, and directions for administering and scoring and for studying the results. "The validity, objectivity, and reliability of the *School Practices Questionnaire*, a similar test for the grammar grades, have been studied extensively by the authors, the Advisory

Committee on the Activity Experiment in the New York City schools, and the New York State Committee to Evaluate the New York City Activity Schools. All these groups have concluded that the validity, objectivity, and reliability of the test are adequate for practical use and compare favorably with other standard tests. It is a reasonable inference, until other evidence is available, that the present test for junior and senior high schools will likewise prove to be satisfactory." Norms will be provided as they become available.—*L. M. McCabe* (Cambridge, Mass.).

3791. *McLaughlin, K. L.* Selected references on kindergarten-primary education. *Elem. Sch. J.*, 1942, 42, 621-627.—This annotated bibliography of 47 titles includes the calendar year 1941: Items are listed under (1) general educational aspects; (2) curriculum, teaching procedures and materials; (3) investigations and experimental studies.—*S. S. Sargent* (Barnard).

3792. *McQuitty, J. V.* Procedures for handling tests and examinations. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1942, 2, 153-166.—The work of the Board of Examiners of the University of Florida is described along with the handling of examination data by mechanical means.—*P. S. de Q. Cabot* (Simmons).

3793. *Mitchell, H.* Spanish verb and idiom achievement tests. Boston: Heath, 1942. Pp. 110. \$1.00.

3794. *Monasterio, M. F., & Dantín Gallego, J.* El examen capilaroscópico en la orientación profesional. (The capillaroscopic examination in vocational guidance.) *Psicotecnia*, 1941, 2, 271-280.—A study was made of 454 children, classified according to W. Jaensch's differential forms of capillary development. These differences relate to potentialities of the personality, supposedly in terms of inhibition of functioning. Specific relationships to retarded capillary development were found to be: retarded general physical development, rural environment, lower IQ. The results are comparable to those obtained from German studies.—*H. D. Spoerl* (American International College).

3795. *Mooney, R. L.* Surveying high-school students' problems by means of a problem check list. *Educ. Res. Bull., Ohio St. Univ.*, 1942, 21, 57-69.—Vernon D. Cowan's Problem Check List contains 330 items, organized into 11 areas of 30 items each. Items are expressed in simple phrases, gleaned primarily from the free writing of 4000 students. The check list is not a test; there are no scores. Individuals and groups differ; and here freshmen were markedly more concerned than any other group with health problems; juniors, with adjustment to school work; seniors, with their vocational and educational future. Sophomores lead other classes, but to only a slight degree, in problems of social and recreational activities. The girls at all levels clearly led in problems of personal- and social-psychological relations and were somewhat more sensitive to home and family problems. The boys at all levels led clearly in problems of vocational

and educational future and adjustment to school work; and somewhat, in courtship, sex, and marriage and in morals and religion problems. Several individual problem patterns are presented, and implications of individual and group results are suggested.—*M. V. Loudon* (Pittsburgh).

3796. *Mosier, C. I.* Measurement in rural housing: a preliminary report. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1942, 2, 139-152.—To measure the effectiveness of housing education, a Housing Index based on a Housing Inventory was applied to the status of 3 experimental and 3 control white school communities in Florida represented by 715 homes of children attending rural schools. The index has been carefully standardized. "The reliability coefficient by test-retest with different interviewers was .96 and by internal consistency was .97."—*P. S. de Q. Cabot* (Simmons).

3797. *Munn, N. L.* The psychology of learning and its classroom application. *Peabody J. Educ.*, 1942, 19, 257-265.—The rôle of incentives, the relative efficacy of different procedures, factors which influence forgetting, and facilitation of transfer are the aspects upon which attention is focussed in this paper. Munn refers to 26 studies which he considers to be especially relevant and concludes from this survey that the psychology of learning offers several leads of value in classroom application. In most instances, however, specific applications to curricular materials are yet to be worked out.—*N. B. Cuff* (Eastern Kentucky).

3798. *Nebreda, J.* Servicio de información de enseñanza en las oficinas de orientación y selección profesional. (Informational and instructional services of vocational guidance and placement offices.) *Psicotecnia*, 1941, 2, 297-300.—The problems and activities of vocational guidance bureaus in Bilbao are described. The work regularly involves giving information as to educational opportunities, collecting necessary data, arranging for exchange of residences among students who cannot afford to live away from home, and cooperating with the work of the National Institute of Psychotechnics.—*H. D. Spoerl* (American International College).

3799. *Remmers, H. H., Dodds, B. L., & Brasch, I. W.* A study of changes in attitudes toward education. *Sch. & Soc.*, 1942, 55, 593.—A questionnaire, "What should our schools do?", consisting of 100 statements about educational practices and policies, was given to 50 juniors, studying to be teachers, at the beginning and end of a course in principles of secondary education at Purdue. There was a change of over 9 points in the direction of best educational opinion. Those whose initial scores were lowest showed the greatest shift. The items most affected concerned expansion and reorganization of curriculum and formal discipline. Those least affected concerned attention to individual differences and personality development.—*M. Lee* (Chicago, Ill.).

3800. *Richter, C. E., & Parr, F. W.* Remedial-reading instruction in Oregon secondary schools.

Sch. Rev., 1942, 50, 368-380.—This 1940 state-wide survey elicited questionnaire returns from 211, or 70% of Oregon's secondary schools. Information was obtained as to the following aspects of the remedial reading program: (1) organization and administration, (2) personnel presenting instruction, (3) materials used, (4) techniques employed, (5) evaluation of its effectiveness.—*R. C. Strassburger* (St. Joseph's College for Women).

3801. Rostker, L. E. A method for determining criteria of teaching ability in terms of measurable pupil changes. *Educ. Adm. Superv.*, 1942, 28, 1-19.—A study in which measures of long-time and short-time pupil performance are obtained by administering a series of tests. The method by which these objective instruments of measurement form the bases for criteria of teaching ability is given in detail.—(Courtesy *J. educ. Res.*).

3802. Ruiz-Castillo, L. Algunas normas para la selección profesional en los oficios de artes gráficas. (Some norms for occupational selection in the graphic arts functions.) *Psicotecnia*, 1941, 2, 281-295.—Job analyses were made, through observation, questionnaires, and tests, of 25 functions in the printing trade, and tabulated in accordance with the profile chart used by the National Institute of Psychotechnics. The norms are grouped under psychomotor qualities, 5 aspects of intelligence, memory, attention, and perception. This tabulation permits the assigning of total scores indicating performance levels required for each function or skill.—*H. D. Spoerl* (American International College).

3803. Schneider, G. G., & Berdie, R. F. Educational ability patterns. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1942, 32, 92-103.—190 students graduating from the arts college at the University of Minnesota who were given a battery of achievement tests as freshmen were the subjects of the study. The conclusion is reached that "there seems to be a real relationship between the amount and type of abilities and information possessed by a student as a freshman and the curriculum from which he will graduate at the end of four years. By realizing what this relationship is, it may be possible to measure the prospective student before he begins his collegiate career, and by inspecting the pattern of his test scores (along with all other pertinent and available information) and the pattern for various educational and professional goal groups, to guide him in choosing that curriculum in which his chances for success are maximal."—*J. W. Macmillan* (Maryland).

3804. Shannon, J. R. A measure of the validity of attention scores. *J. educ. Res.*, 1942, 35, 623-631.—An exposition dealing with parachute jumping was read to 100 junior high school pupils. The exposition was divided into 20 sections, and during each of the sections the pupils were judged attentive or inattentive by 3 trained attention scorers. When the pupils were tested on the material read, the relation between their responses and their attention scores showed that while attention measurement has a slight degree of validity, it does not have sufficient

validity to warrant its use in judging classroom activity.—*M. Murphy* (Pennsylvania).

3805. Sirkin, J., & Lyons, W. F. Treatment of speech defects in a state school. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1942, 16, 333-340.—A survey indicated that 60% of 2522 mental defectives had speech defects. Of 169 treated cases at the Newark State School, satisfactory improvement occurred in 70 cases, of whom 30 were able to be paroled. 81% retained the corrections for periods varying from one month to over 3 years, with the majority showing a retention of over one year. The chief factors for favorable prognosis were found to be: at least moron intelligence, cooperation, a mental age of at least 5 or 6 years, the presence of defects which are not physically too severe, and the probability of parole. The treatment procedures for correcting various speech defects are described.—*E. H. Rodnick* (Worcester State Hospital).

3806. Strain, F. B. Sex guidance in family life education; a handbook for the schools. New York: Macmillan, 1942. Pp. viii + 340. \$2.25.—Following years of experience with children in many schools, this guide to sex education was written for teachers. "It offers a long range program progressively through all grades from the primary to junior and senior high school, adapting its substance and its emphasis to the expanding sex interests of children from the impersonal casualness of the early years to the subjective pre-occupation of adolescence." Among others are chapters on the new ideology, on gaining community support, on organization and techniques, and finally on personal and academic qualifications of the sex education worker. Classified bibliography of 118 titles.—*M. W. Kuenzel* (Children's Home, Cincinnati, O.).

3807. Stromberg, E. L. The reliability of monocular photography in the investigation of reading. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1942, 33, 118-127.—Examples are shown of monocular recordings of eye movements compared with binocular recordings. Records of both eyes indicate that fixations are not the same in number or position for either fast or slow readers. "Analysis of reading performance and reading problems made on the basis of the plottings of monocular fixations, or even on the basis of binocular fixations, is seriously questioned." "In spite of the variation in fixation points and, therefore, in the 'foveal image,' none of the subjects reported any difficulty due to double images. Certainly one may draw conclusions regarding the causes of reading difficulties from visual, peripheral data only with the greatest care."—*J. W. Macmillan* (Maryland).

3808. Super, D. E., & Carlson, R. L. What adolescent and adult stamp collectors learn from their avocation. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1942, 60, 99-108.—65 adolescent and 32 adult stamp collectors were compared with 54 adolescent and 40 adult non-collectors on tests of significant social information, factual historical and geographical information, information about stamp-collecting, and intelligence. Both adult and adolescent collectors showed more

knowledge of stamp-collecting than non-collectors. Stamp-collecting was associated with greater geographical and historical knowledge only in later adolescence and maturity. It did not influence significant social information and understanding. The implications of the data for evaluation of avocations are discussed.—D. K. Spelt (Mary Baldwin).

3809. Swineford, F., & Holzinger, K. J. A study in factor analysis: the reliability of bi-factors and their relation to other measures. *Suppl. educ. Monogr.*, 1942, No. 53. Pp. 99.—A modified bi-factor solution was applied to the data of a comprehensive testing program of a group of 9th grade children. Major factors located were general, spatial, verbal, speed, and memory. A sub-battery of 13 tests was found to be comparable in reliability to the original 28 tests with regard both to total score and the estimation of factors. The general factor and the verbal factor were found to be more highly correlated with school grades than were the other factors. A regression equation based on the factors yielded a multiple correlation of .720 with scholastic success as compared to a correlation of .573 between IQ and scholastic success. This increase in predictive value was statistically significant. A "halo" effect was also found to be present in the school marks. Re-administration of 14 tests to a majority of the original pupils one year later disclosed a factor pattern essentially the same as the initial testing. Boys still tended to excel in spatial tests and girls in memory and speed tests. Correlations between the estimates of the 5 factors one year apart averaged about .760, which was slightly higher than that for the tests. Some evidence was found for the pupils to prefer occupations which corresponded with their abilities.—L. S. Kogan (Rochester).

3810. Traxler, A. E. Comparison of scores on the revised edition and the older edition of the Stanford Achievement test. *Elem. Sch. J.*, 1942, 42, 616-620.—Little difference in grade equivalents is found between the two editions. Correlation between total scores on the two editions is high, and fairly high for most of the parts. However, "the new procedure used in standardizing the revised edition causes the age equivalents of the scores to be, on the average, approximately one year lower than those obtained with the preceding edition."—S. S. Sargent (Barnard).

3811. Vespa, Z. Ensayo de organización científica de una escuela de ambiente paupérrimo. (Attempt at scientific organization of a school in a destitute neighborhood.) *An. Psicotec.*, Rosario, 1941, 1, 25-43.—Testing procedures and statistical analysis of the prevailing pattern of physical and mental retardation in a school in an underprivileged urban area resulted in a basis for homogeneous grouping. It is concluded that supplementary instruction, combined with adaptation of methods to rate of development for the given group, will be effective. There remains the problem of malnutrition and the generally backward environment, with

which the school cannot cope.—H. D. Spoerl (American International College).

3812. Wallin, J. E. W. Report of the Division of Special Education and Mental Hygiene, for the school year 1940-1941, Delaware State Board of Education. *Rep. Div. spec. Educ. ment. Hyg.*, Del., 1941, Part 12. Pp. 17.—R. L. Solomon (Brown).

3813. Welker, E. L., & Harrell, T. W. Predictive value of certain "law aptitude" tests. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1942, 2, 201-207.—The Ferson-Stoddard Law Aptitude Examination and the Yale Legal Aptitude Test each correlated higher with pre-law grades than with law grades. The question is raised as to the possible existence of factors of legal aptitude which may be revealed by a factor analysis of the data presented here. "It can be tentatively concluded that while no legal aptitude test correlated as high with law grades as do pre-law grades, the most predictive tests are those that call for reasoning rather than memory. The reasoning tests may use words or numbers for symbols, but there seems to be an advantage for the former, as might be expected."—P. S. de Q. Cabot (Simmons).

3814. Wiedefeld, M. T. An experimental study in developing history reading-readiness with fourth grade children. *Johns Hopk. Univ. Stud. Educ.*, 1942, No. 31. Pp. x + 80.—Two groups of 4th grade children were equated on MA and scores for tests measuring knowledge of and ability to read history. The Book Group was taught by the usual textbook method, while the Non-Book Group learned through oral instruction, pictures, playground projects, excursions, etc. Tests repeated in December and March showed that children with low ability profited more from the Non-Book method, while in the long run the two methods were equal for those of medium and high ability. Slow children should be taught to read in each specific school subject by being instructed in the content until its vocabulary and concepts are familiar. "There is a higher relationship between ability to read history and knowledge of history than between ability to read history and ability to read in general."—E. B. Mallory (Wellesley).

3815. Willey, R. D. Functional arithmetic, 1893-1940: a review of typical theoretical discussion and the theory to which it has led. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1942, 33, 105-117.—A review of the literature (21 titles) on arithmetical theory is followed by the statements that "the mental discipline theory of arithmetic has been so modified that it is scarcely recognizable in its modern attire. Discipline will not result in the mechanical memorizing of rules." "The drill theory is losing ground. It is based on the incorrect assumption that sense impressions are the beginning of mental life, that learning occurs by repetition, and that mental processes are composed of skills." "The future development of arithmetical theory will probably lie in the direction of (1) a continued and greater emphasis on the social significance of arithmetic as related to the life of the child, (2) a better placement of arith-

metrical topics and skills to fit the maturity of the child, (3) further investigations concerning the place and use of number in the life of the child as contrasted to the life of the adult, and (4) a continued modification of the psychological basis of arithmetic in line with the organismic and Gestalt viewpoint."—*J. W. Macmillan* (Maryland).

3816. Wilson, F. T. Early achievement in reading. *Elem. Sch. J.*, 1942, 42, 609-615.—For kindergarten and first grade children correlation coefficients of about .60 are reported between reading achievement and both the Gates reading readiness tests and the Wilson-Flemming symbols scales. A somewhat higher relation is found to exist between the two latter tests, due largely to two sub-tests: letters and numbers, and word-card matching. The writer criticizes the teaching of reading without attention to letters or syllables, and suggests "early stage of reading" as a better expression than "reading readiness."—*S. S. Sargent* (Barnard).

3817. Wilson, L. The academic man; a study in the sociology of a profession. New York: Oxford University Press, 1942. Pp. viii + 248. \$3.00.—The book "is intended as an objective description and analysis of a special occupational culture." Part I, the academic hierarchy, deals with the professional recruit, the student and apprentice, the staff member, and the professor administrant. Part II is an analysis of academic status, professional and socio-economic. Part III deals with academic processes and functions: prestige and competition, the teaching function, the research function. General conclusions are summarized in Part IV.—*C. H. Graham* (Brown).

3818. Wilson, M. T. Detection of reading difficulties in a rural public school. *Train. Sch. Bull.*, 1942, 39, 41-46.—Following the administration of the Otis self-administering test to pupils in the 4th through 7th grades, teachers named those who were difficult to teach. These few were tested individually. Comparison of scores on the verbal self-administering test and on verbal tests not requiring reading or writing (Kent EGY and Binet vocabulary) pointed to the probability that reading disabilities were causing the trouble. As a check on mental level a manual test (Kent-Shakow) was administered, and for a check on reading level Gray's oral reading test was used.—*M. W. Kuenzel* (Children's Home, Cincinnati, O.).

3819. York, R. A. Sub-marginals—agricultural, economic and mental. *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1942, 46, 538-541.—Submarginal farmers past middle age have proven unusually successful in training and supervising subnormal boys from institutions.—*M. W. Kuenzel* (Children's Home, Cincinnati, O.).

[See also abstracts 3369, 3380, 3406, 3554, 3568, 3620, 3706, 3840, 3846.]

MENTAL TESTS

3820. Allen, M. K. A comparison between test scores on the original and the Revised Stanford-

Binet intelligence scales administered to a group of retarded and mentally deficient subjects. *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1942, 46, 501-507.—The revised scale was administered to 130 institutional subjects at a mean interval of 5.6 years after administration of the original scale. In general, IQ's obtained by the new scale were significantly lower than those obtained by the original scale. This difference became even larger when the new instead of the old divisor method was applied to the IQ's of the original scale. For the 46 subjects who were older than 13 years the difference was not significant. Standard deviations for the new scale were larger.—*M. W. Kuenzel* (Children's Home, Cincinnati, O.).

3821. Benton, A. L., Weider, A., & Blauvelt, J. Performances of adult patients on the Bellevue Intelligence Scales and the Revised Stanford-Binet. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1941, 15, 802-806.—60 adult patients, ranging in age from 16 to 59 years with a mean of 35, were examined with the Bellevue and the Revised Stanford-Binet, Form L. The correlation between the two test scores was .93. The Stanford-Binet scores range over a larger area, and consequently wide divergences of scores on the two tests exist at the two extremes of the distributions. For patients with low IQ's, the Bellevue IQ is consistently higher than the Binet IQ; for patients with high IQ's, the relationship is reversed. A table of equivalent scores is presented for the two tests.—*A. Weider* (N. Y. U. Medical College).

3822. Carlton, T. A comparison of the Kuhlmann-Anderson intelligence test with the Revised Stanford-Binet, Form L. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1942, 60, 85-98.—Form L of the Stanford-Binet and the Kuhlmann-Anderson test were administered to 112 subjects, 7 yrs. 6 mos.-15 yrs. 11 mos. old. Mean IQ's and MA's were significantly higher on the K-A for subjects under 13 yrs. 2 mos. of age, and also higher, though not significantly, for older ones. Only subjects in the younger group with IQ's of 70-90 on Form L made comparable scores on the K-A. Hence, these tests may not be considered interchangeable.—*D. K. Spelt* (Mary Baldwin).

3823. Hayman, M. Two minute clinical test for measurement of intellectual impairment in psychiatric disorders. *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, Chicago, 1942, 47, 454-464.—"A simple two minute clinical test for the measurement of mental impairment is described. The test, consisting of the serial subtraction of 7 from 100, was standardized for mental age on a group of 433 normal persons. Nine hundred responses from 580 patients with a wide variety of psychiatric disorders were analyzed. Its advantages as a quickly applicable and reasonably accurate test for intellectual efficiency are emphasized."—*C. K. Trueblood* (Cambridge, Mass.).

3824. Kuhlmann, F., & Odoroff, M. E. Verification of the Heinis mental growth curve on results with the Stanford-Binet tests. *J. Psychol.*, 1942, 13, 355-364.—"The tendency for low IQ's to fall with increasing age seems to be a function of the method of expressing test results rather than a

function of the test used." To demonstrate the superiority of Heine's "personal constant," which Kuhlmann has renamed the "percent of average" (PA), over the IQ as a measure of intelligence constancy, the authors examined the Stanford-Binet test scores of several hundred special-class pupils between the ages of 6 and 16. The Stanford-Binet IQ's for the group showed the same tendency to drop with advancing age as did the IQ's of backward and feeble-minded children tested by other tests, the drop being approximately 15 points between the ages of 6 and 16. In contrast with this the group's average PA score remained constant. On the average, the individual PA did not vary more than 6 points over 10 years, while the IQ of the same individuals changed 15-20 points on the average.—*F. A. Mote, Jr.* (Connecticut).

3825. **Terman, L. M., & McNemar, Q.** *Terman-McNemar Test of Mental Ability; Forms C and D, for grades 7 to 12.* Yonkers-on-Hudson: World Book Co., 1942. \$1.20 per pkg. of 25; 20¢ per specimen set.—This is a complete revision of the Terman Test (Forms A and B), with which it correlates .91. To assure satisfactory validity the correlation of each item with total score was determined and items were retained only if this correlation was substantial, the average tetrachoric correlation being .53, and 90% of the items retained showing a correlation with total score of .40 or better. Working time is 40 minutes. The manual gives details concerning the construction of the test. Standardization involved the testing of more than 200,000 pupils on a nation-wide basis. Through a simple device IQ's may be rapidly computed by the deviation method.—*L. M. McCabe* (Cambridge, Mass.).

[See also abstract 3619.]

CHILDHOOD AND ADOLESCENCE

3826. **Abt, I. A., & Abt, A. F.** [Eds.] *The 1941 yearbook of pediatrics.* Chicago: Year Book Publishers, 1942. Pp. 512. \$3.00.—This book represents a current survey of pediatric literature appearing during 1940 and 1941. Brief reviews of articles are presented under 26 sectional headings, including one on nervous and mental diseases. This section deals with: cause and treatment of convulsions in childhood, institutional epilepsy, spinal extradural cyst, craniolacunia, periodic paralysis, precocious puberty and tumors of the hypothalamus, myasthenia gravis, convulsions associated with high fever, emotional health in childhood (including treatment of temper tantrums, jealousy, masturbation, thumb-sucking, and enuresis), use of play technique with children in psychiatric clinics, treatment of behavior and personality disorders by indirect and direct therapy, etiology of stammering, the hypochondriacal child, self-destructive tendencies in adolescence, and problems in selecting and rearing adopted children.—*D. B. Lindsley* (Brown).

3827. **Allen, F. H.** *Psychotherapy with children.* New York: Norton, 1942. Pp. 311. \$3.50.—

Written in general for educators and intelligent parents and especially for social workers in child guidance clinics and students in training for therapeutic work, this book develops the central theme that "children with personality and behavior difficulties can be helped to help themselves" and that for effective treatment they, along with adults, must participate in the therapeutic process. A study of normal psychological growth emphasizes that infancy and childhood reveal needs to be met at the appropriate level of the child's functional relationships with other human beings and in terms of security and satisfying experiences. Biological and social growth, which are partial aspects of a total pattern of development, are a creative spontaneous process by which individuation develops through differentiation. Authoritarianism and causal explanations are insufficient for a patient to clarify and meet a problem which can be effected only as he begins to accept himself and to develop responsibility with his immediate experience as a starting point. The beginning and ending phases of therapy based on Rankian principles, the child's participation in the treatment process, interferences to therapy, and problems in aggressive behavior are discussed together with a case history of a fearful child in therapy.—*P. S. de Q. Cabot* (Simmons).

3828. **Bakwin, R. M., & Bakwin, H.** *Psychologic care during infancy and childhood.* New York: Appleton-Century, 1942. Pp. 331. \$3.50.—"This book is primarily designed to interest and instruct the physician in the promotion of optimal psychologic health in the child." Various aspects of development and the common disturbances of childhood are discussed with emphasis chiefly upon the normal and how to help parents in the daily tasks of child care and rearing, with psychologic understanding and insights. Recommendations are based on the results of clinical and experimental investigations in the field and directed particularly toward correction of prevalent popular notions derived from misunderstandings of early behaviorism. A brief bibliography follows each chapter; a general list of reference books, author and subject indexes are given for the book as a whole. Foreword by L. K. Frank.—*J. McV. Hunt* (Brown).

3829. **Burton, A.** *The aggression of young children following satiation.* *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1942, 12, 262-268.—24 pre-school children were asked to insert repeatedly colored pegs in a specially designed peg board until they refused to continue. A number of protocols are presented showing that satiation led to frustration and frustration to aggression. *R. E. Perl* (Jewish Board of Guardians).

3830. **Cole, L.** *Psychology of adolescence.* (Rev. ed.) New York: Farrar & Rinehart, 1942. Pp. xvii + 660. \$3.25.—Five topics (parts) constitute the major portion of the book. They are: physical, emotional, social, moral, and intellectual development. This revision differs from the original text (see X: 2754) in 4 respects. Some sections have been re-written; much new subject matter has been in-

cluded "that either replaces or supplements the material of the first edition;" "the less effective case studies have been deleted, and several new histories and much pictorial material have been added;" "the emphases, interpretations, and implications are more nearly consonant with modern points of view." The appendix consists of a list of books containing good case histories, and a list of novels describing phases of development.—S. G. Dulsky (Rochester Guidance Center).

3831. Curran, F. J., & Frosch, J. The body image in adolescent boys. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1942, 60, 37-60.—100 boys, 12-16 years old, were examined in order of admission to the adolescent ward of a psychiatric hospital. Each case answered an unstandardized series of questions designed to elicit his attitude toward the various parts of the body. Individuals were classified in 4 groups depending on amount of bodily interest displayed and its relation to the clinical picture. The cases showed little inclination to "disrupt their body images and view individual parts. In those cases where there was an excessive interest expressed there was found that a disruption of the body image was associated with personality disturbances." Social influences upon the body image of adolescents are discussed.—D. K. Spelt (Mary Baldwin).

3832. Eberhart, J. C. Attitudes toward property: a genetic study by the paired-comparisons rating of offenses. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1942, 60, 3-35.—836 schoolboys in grades 1, 3, 5-12, and 32 unemployed adult males rated the seriousness of 20 offenses against property by making choices in paired-comparisons situations. These data were supplemented by interviews with 85 of the schoolboys. Attitudes toward property seemed to begin to show stability at the first grade level. Thereafter, development is mainly an establishment of group agreement, at first rapidly, later more slowly. Finer distinctions at the upper levels were indicated by greater scale ranges and separations. Seriousness was judged principally in terms of relationship between owner and offended, possibility of injuring owner, possibility of punishment, and kind and value of property.—D. K. Spelt (Mary Baldwin).

3833. Hollingworth, L. S. Children above 180 IQ Stanford-Binet; origin and development. *Yonkers-on-Hudson: World Book*, 1942. Pp. xvii + 332. \$3.00.—12 very exceptional children were known and studied, some for as long as 23 years. The author at the time of her death in 1939 had been bringing a survey of them up to date. Part I, on general orientation, contains chapters on the concept of intellectual genius, on the early scientific study of eminent adults, and on published reports of tested children. Part II describes the 12 cases new to the literature, 7 reports having been formulated by H. L. Hollingworth from data left in the files of the author. Information besides that of repeated testings includes, whenever possible, facts concerning heredity, educational and social information, character traits, physical measurements, crea-

tive activities, test records of brothers and sisters, etc. Talking and reading most clearly differentiated the records of these children from the norms. Difficult educational problems were presented from school entrance. 1/3 showed notable signs of creativeness. As these children matured, they maintained their high initial intellectual status. Part III, giving selections from or complete reproductions of published papers, presents the author's views concerning general principles and about the social and educational implications resulting from her study of children of high intelligence.—M. W. Kuensel (Children's Home, Cincinnati, O.).

3834. Karpe, M. Resistance and anxiety as factors in the discontinuance of child guidance treatment. *Smith Coll. Stud. soc. Work*, 1942, 12, 374-414.—The records of one child guidance clinic show that over 26% of the total number of cases in a year terminated in discontinuance of clinic contact. Analysis of these case histories reveals the important rôle that anxiety plays in the decision of the parents to discontinue treatment.—K. S. Yum (Chicago).

3835. Lambruschini, C. Consideraciones sobre fugas infantiles; un caso de fuga psicoreactiva. (Remarks on child runaways; a case of psychoreactive flight.) *An. Psicotec., Rosario*, 1941, 1, 19-24.—This is a brief presentation of elaborate objective testing of an adolescent truant, including a Rorschach protocol. The tendency to respond by flight to adverse circumstances is a "psychoreactive" characteristic of this personality.—H. D. Spoerl (American International College).

3836. Lambruschini, C. Psicología y psicopatología infantil. (Child psychology and psychopathology.) *An. Psicotec., Rosario*, 1941, 1, 57-58.—Outline of three lectures on the scope and methods of child psychology.—H. D. Spoerl (American International College).

3837. Layman, J. W. IQ changes in older-age children placed for foster-home care. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1942, 60, 61-70.—120 foster children, 6-10 years old, took various forms of the Stanford-Binet test 2 or 3 times. Percentage of change from the first test to others ranged from 0 to 25.6. The differences seemed related to changes in underlying emotional adjustments; they were not limited by initial IQ level in amount or direction of change.—D. K. Spelt (Mary Baldwin).

3838. Levinrew, G. E. The case work approach to recreation. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1942, 12, 251-256.—As a basis upon which to make more effective use of the social group experiences of children, the author discusses the meaning of play to children, the availability and value of group work services for individual children, and the development of techniques to determine children's readiness for play. The setting-up of a specialized recreation program in a child guidance or other case work agency has validity to the extent that this specialized service implements the work of other case workers.—R. E. Perl (Jewish Board of Guardians).

3839. Levy, D. M. **Maternal overprotection.** *VL. Psychiatry*, 1942, 5, 63-92.—Concluding his study (See XIII: 2234, 3896; XIV: 2677; XVI: 2512) the author presents an appendix of 20 case summaries, each discussed under the topical headings of basis of selection, evidence of overprotection, period of anticipation, extra hazard, maternal factors, paternal factors, and patient. Bibliography Pp. 155-157.—*M. H. Erickson* (Eloise Hospital).

3840. Lovell, G. D., & Sargent, H. D. **A comparison of teachers' diagnoses of maladjusted children with clinical findings.** *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1942, 60, 183-188.—Of 370 schoolboys referred to a psychological clinic, most were sent for "mental rating, placement, poor school work, and social maladjustment." Only 38 of 129 cases referred for poor school work had IQ's below 90. Other factors involved were family maladjustment, feelings of inferiority, social maladjustment, physical disability, and daydreaming. The significance of these data for teachers in service is discussed.—*D. K. Spelt* (Mary Baldwin).

3841. McGehee, W., & Lewis, W. D. **A comparison of certain personality characteristics of mentally superior and mentally retarded children.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1942, 35, 600-610.—Personality development in these two groups of children was determined by the B.P.C. Inventory and by teachers' ratings on 70 designated personality traits. The data show that the mentally superior child has a much better chance of developing a desirable personality than the mentally inferior. It is also shown that in this study boys as a group have less well integrated personalities than girls.—*M. Murphy* (Pennsylvania).

3842. Morgan, J. J. B. **Child psychology.** (3rd ed.) New York: Farrar & Rinehart, 1942. Pp. xviii + 588. \$3.00.—This revision of the 1934 edition (see IX: 1492) adds to the material of the earlier book by bringing together and interpreting recent research in the field. Studies of developmental sequences are shown both as a basis for individual diagnosis and as a guide for educational direction. Emphasis is placed on the interrelationship of different forces in child development. Chapter headings include: methods and problems of child study, prenatal development, infant behavior, physical growth, motor development, emotional development, motivation, perceptual development, language, learning, problem solving, play and work, intelligence, social development, and the growing personality. References to the relevant literature follow each chapter.—*E. B. Mallory* (Wellesley).

3843. Moshinsky, P. **Social environment as a modifying factor in the correlation between maternal age and intelligence of offspring.** *Milbank mem. Fd Quart.*, 1942, 20, 47-60.—The Otis advanced intelligence test was given to 10,000 London school children, indicating, for the general population, a decline in child intelligence with increasing age of the mother. However, the mothers of the free pupils, who tended to be less intelligent, ranged

into later ages than did mothers of the fee-paying pupils, perhaps because the latter came from smaller families. When the two social groups were separated, the downward trend persisted in the free pupils but not in the fee-paying ones. Finally, when only the first-born were considered, to eliminate the factor of family size, the free pupils' trend was broken, and that of the fee-payers showed positive relationship between maternal age and child intelligence. Results are interpreted as indicating pressure applied to the more intelligent of the superior social group to avoid children until later ages.—*E. S. Primoff* (U. S. Employment Service).

3844. Peatman, J. G., & Higgons, R. A. **Relation of infants' weight and body build to locomotor development.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1942, 12, 234-241.—On the basis of an investigation of 349 infants reared under conditions of relatively optimal pediatric and home care, the authors conclude that the reason for the age differences that exist in the beginnings of sitting, standing, and walking is to be found in internal conditions and external circumstances having little or nothing to do with weight or body build.—*R. E. Perl* (Jewish Board of Guardians).

3845. Pintner, R. **Some personality traits of hard of hearing children.** *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1942, 60, 143-151.—1,171 hard of hearing children and 1,208 children with normal hearing, all in grades 5-8, took a group personality test yielding scores on ascendance-submission, extroversion-introversion, and emotionality. The only indication of group differences was the apparently greater emotional instability of children with a hearing loss of 30 decibels or more.—*D. K. Spelt* (Mary Baldwin).

3846. Raum, O. F. **Chaga childhood: a description of indigenous education in an East African tribe.** New York: Oxford University Press, 1941. Pp. 413. \$6.50.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] Starting with the preparations made for the coming child, this book follows the Chaga child from the time of his entry into society through infancy, childhood, adolescence, and marriage to the time when he replaces the preceding generation through the death of his parents. A comprehensive list of works dealing with primitive education are critically reviewed.—*D. L. Glick* (Brown).

3847. Secunda, L., & Finley, K. H. **Electroencephalographic studies on children presenting behavior disorders.** *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat., Chicago*, 1942, 47, 1076-1079.—Also, *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1942, 95, 621-625.—Abstract and discussion.

3848. Souza Pinto, N. **As crianças anormais, através da psicopedagogia.** (Abnormal children in relation to psychological child study.) *Rev. Neurol. Psiquiat. S. Paulo*, 1942, 8, 25.—Abstract.

3849. Stoddard, G. D. **Needed integrations in child development.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1942, 6, 140-142.—Integration in child development should go beyond a normal exchange of knowledge between professions; it must begin early in the program of

study and involves planning and working together. Controlled and integrated attempts at child modification should increasingly be made. The two approaches, cross-sectional and longitudinal, are essential and consistent and should be brought together.—*S. G. Dulsky* (Rochester Guidance Center).

3850. Stott, L. H. Parent-adolescent adjustment, its measurement and significance. *Character & Pers.*, 1941, 10, 140-150.—The Lentz-Whitmer method of item synonymization was used in this study. A total of 64 statements was found to be significantly similar to a key statement which was most clearly concerned with a certain pattern of family life and interaction, namely, confidence, affection, and companionability. These statements constituted the scale, which was administered to 490 persons between the ages of 13 and 20, living in a farming community. Spearman-Brown reliability of the test proved to be .91. It correlated with the divisions of the California Test of Personality, Secondary Series, as follows: social adjustment, .62; family relations, .65 (.81 when corrected for attenuation); self-adjustment, .50; and total, .62. From these correlations and a low sibling correlation (.22 for 51 pairs), it is concluded that the scale described is a measure of the personal adjustment of the adolescent to his parents and family situation.—*M. O. Wilson* (Oklahoma).

3851. Surányi, J. Die Appetitlosigkeit im Kindesalter. (Lack of appetite in childhood.) *Ann. paediat.*, 1940, 155, No. 4/6, 1-128.—See XV: 4465.

3852. Todoranu, D. Prima copilărie; studiu evolutiv-experimental al copilului dela 0-7 ani. (Early childhood; developmental experimental study of the child from 0 to 7 years.) *Rev. Psihol.*, 1940, 3, 239-279.—[Abstracted review; original not seen.] An attempt is made to clarify the place which early childhood occupies in the cycle of life. To this end, the evolution of the child from the prenatal period is followed to the time when he is able to discover the objective norms of objects. This period in the development is considered as early childhood.—*S. M. Strong* (Minnesota).

3853. Washburn, R. W. Children have their reasons. New York: Appleton-Century, 1942. Pp. xvii + 257. \$2.00.—The common problems of childhood are described and discussed. Insight, not formulas or ready-made methods, makes for successful training of children. General principles governing every-day action which repeatedly arise in discussion with parents are reviewed. The part the child psychologist can play in helping parents solve children's problems is pointed out.—*M. W. Kuensel* (Children's Home, Cincinnati, O.).

3854. Williams, M. F. Tension and respiratory pattern in young children. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1942, 60, 71-84.—25 nursery school children, 36-60 months old, performed a series of 12 experimental tasks (building towers, tapping, drawing, etc.),

while breathing records were obtained. Although measures of general level, regularity, and rate were not discriminative, breathing amplitude decreased progressively during periods of homogeneous activity. These changes were not related to age, amplitude of relaxed breathing, or fatigue. Results are discussed in relation to a theory of tension.—*D. K. Spelt* (Mary Baldwin).

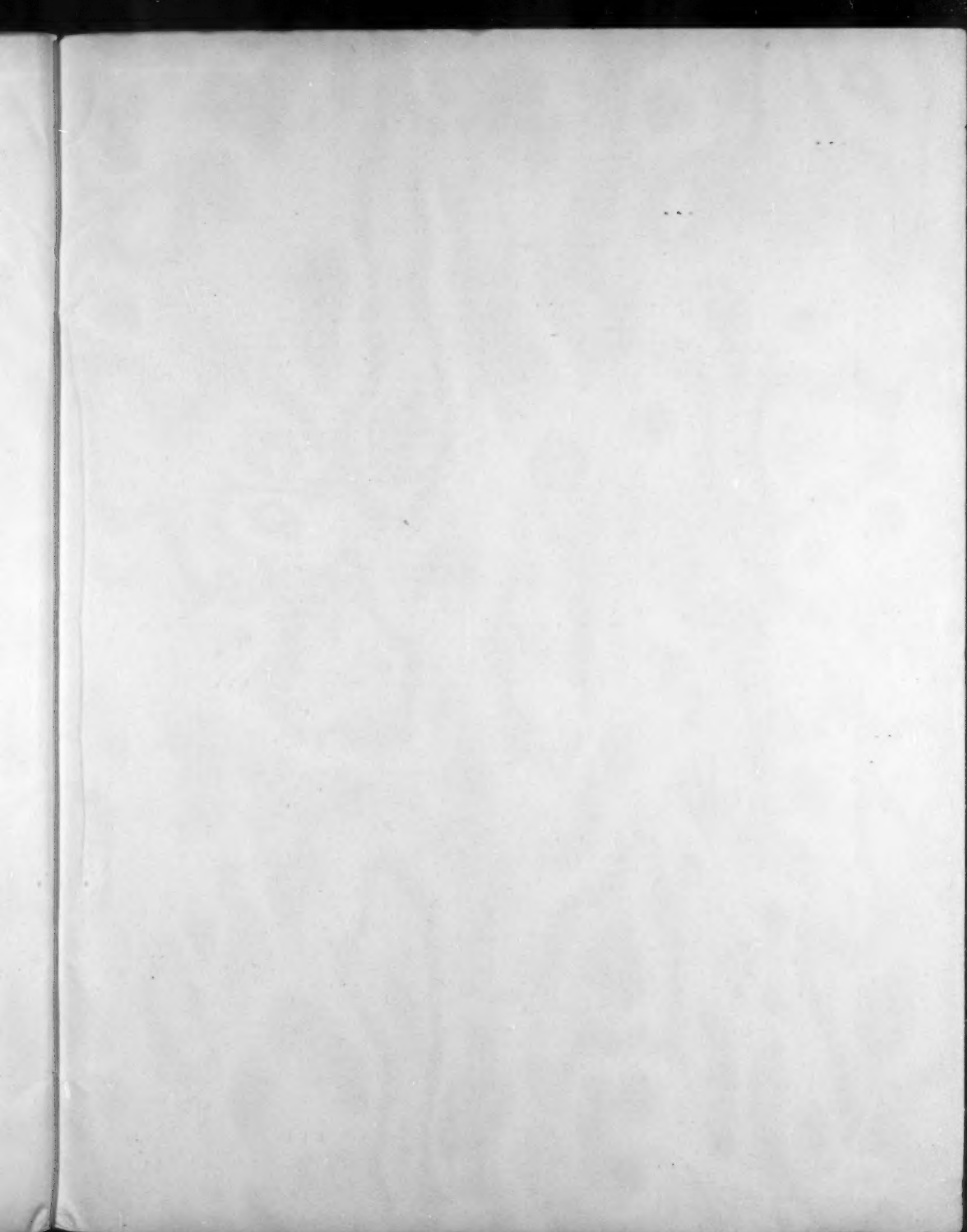
3855. Witty, P. Children's interest in reading the comics. *J. exp. Educ.*, 1941, 10, 100-104.—This study of 334 boys and girls in grades 4, 5, and 6 reveals that reading the comics is one of the pupils' favored leisure activities. In fact, it appears to be the most popular of all reading pursuits. A great many children also find pleasure in making their own comics. They seem to satisfy the middle grade child's desire and need for experiences that are adventurous and exciting. These elements seem much more important than the item of humor, since many widely read comics are devoid of humorous situations or incidents.—*H. W. Karn* (Pittsburgh).

3856. Witty, P. Reading the comics—a comparative study. *J. exp. Educ.*, 1941, 10, 105-109.—The general interest in grades 4, 5, and 6 of reading the comics is relatively uninfluenced by differences in age, grade, sex, or locality. The data do not afford a basis for the strictures that are often made concerning the dire effects of reading of the comics.—*H. W. Karn* (Pittsburgh).

3857. Wright, B. A. Altruism in children and the perceived conduct of others. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1942, 37, 218-233.—8-year olds were tested in their sharing of toys with both friends and strangers. The children (N = 20) gave the more desirable toy more frequently to the stranger than to the friend. Further, when confronted simultaneously with both friend and stranger, the preferred toy was given to the stranger 68% of the time (N = 31). Reasons for the different courses of action are suggested. It is further pointed out experimentally that "how generous the child thinks other people are, correlates significantly with his own degree of generosity."—*F. W. Finger* (Virginia).

3858. Zeligs, R. Children's wishes. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1942, 26, 231-240.—160 pupils in the 6th grade were asked to write what they would ask for if they could have their 3 best wishes come true. 12-year old children in 1940 were found much more concerned with social welfare, political conditions, and family welfare than comparable children in 1935. Boys were more interested in personal development, social welfare, political progress, and possessions and pleasures; girls, in family welfare. The most common wishes were similar to the most common worries.—*W. F. Madden* (Middlebury).

[See also abstracts 3420, 3512, 3529, 3565, 3569, 3718, 3722, 3724, 3726, 3754, 3787.]



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